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THE STANDARD

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1892.

No. 24.

ALL FOR CLEVELAND.—Mr. Cleveland has steadily gained in strength during the last week, and it seems more and more probable that he will be nominated at Chicago without the formality of a ballot. There is a persistent effort on the part of the Hill papers to misrepresent the significance of votes and resolutions in the Democratic State Conventions. Every State convention of the past week has been for Cleveland, though various influences have prevented formal instruction of delegates in his favor. Mr. Hill's organs have reached the point of desperation, as is indicated by their refusal to print the news.

EVOLUTION AND THE SINGLE TAX.—Perhaps Mr. George Stewart, of Philadelphia, whose letter is given elsewhere, is a hopeful subject for the letter-writing corps and perhaps he isn't. It should not be difficult to present the truth to a consistent evolutionist, since evolutionists boast their devotion to truth and their fearlessness of its consequences. A man may be a consistent evolutionist and at the same time a consistent single taxer. There is nothing in evolution that teaches us to fold our hands and let the world jog on to its more or less manifest destiny.

The single tax merely clears the ground for the freer play of other evolutionary forces, and if any man, through moral or intellectual indolence, seeks refuge from a great social movement such as ours behind the theory of evolution he will find that he has chosen a vain asylum. Mr. Stewart's height of philosophic calm is not above or beyond the influence of the single tax, and one great apostle of evolution has only of late years vainly endeavored to unsay the truths on the land question, uttered now well nigh a half a century ago.

CANADA AND PROTECTION.—The spectacle of French Canadians flocking to the abandoned farms of New England moves the Chicago Evening Journal to conjecturing that the new immigrants will soon learn enough to know that "the Republican party created the policy of trade and industry which made the United States a country so much better for them than Canada." Of course the Evening Journal means that protection has made this country more desirable as a place of residence than Canada. On the contrary, the Almighty did that for this country, and the Republican party has for years done its best to counteract the effects of His bounty by restricting our trade with all the world. Canada, a smaller and poorer country than we, has a similar restrictive policy, and, being smaller and poorer, she is not so well able as we to struggle under its blighting influence. This country is a better place to live than Canada chiefly because we enjoy absolute free trade over a territory of 3,000,000 square miles greatly varied in climate, productions and needs, and supporting a population of 65,000,000. Canada's free trade is limited to a smaller area of less fertile, varied and populous territory. There is at this moment a growing party in Canada favoring annexation to the United States, because such annexation would give Canada free trade over our vast area. Canada, as an integral part of the United States, would be better off, because she would have freer trade than she now enjoys. Both Canada and the United States would be still better off could they enjoy unrestricted trade with all the world.

AN EPISCOPAL UTTERANCE.—Methodist Bishops are troubled over the labor problem, and from their utterance on the subject they are likely to continue to be troubled over it until they come to see more clearly what it means. The bishops sent forth an utterance upon this question at their recent meeting. They declare it the chief duty of the Church "to educate in principles, and to inspire a right spirit touching the reciprocal relation of the rich and the poor, and the great middle class between the two."

There is somewhere a text upon the "foolishness of preaching," and doubtless it was intended to be taken as including the foolishness of episcopal utterances. When a man talks about the reciprocal relations of rich and poor, we know at once that he accepts the present situation, and believes with Lowell's conservative that some are born to hew wood and draw water, others to enjoy the wine and oil.

The problem of poverty cannot be solved by bishops who believe that poverty is the necessary lot of the great mass. When Mr. George inspired men with the daring hope that voluntary poverty might be abolished without destroying individualism through a vast system of pauperization or an enormous widening of governmental powers, he made it impossible that those thus inspired with hope should hear patiently the talk of those who prate about the duty of the rich to the poor, the trust imposed upon the wealthy, and all

the rest of that gospel of wealth which enables the owners of natural opportunities to rest secure in theft. Every man who talks thus is at heart a Malthusian committed to the brutal and hopeless social philosophy that Malthus made possible.

WHAT'S YOUR REMEDY?—Dr. Rainsford, who would reform rather than abolish saloons, is sharply taken to task by the Christian Union, which reminds him that the saloon flourishes because many thousand so-called homes in New York are merely human pigeon-holes, where men and women are glad to escape to the friendly cheer of a'most any kind of saloon. Reform the homes, says the Christian Union, in effect, and there will be no need to reform the saloons.

The Christian Union seems to be gaining some light and to have obtained a hint that the problem of poverty and the problem of drunkenness have a relation of cause and effect, though in the reverse sequence of that assigned to them in the thought of most temperance reformers. Good. And now we should like to know how the Christian Union would set about reforming the homes of New York? THE STANDARD admits in advance that reform in the highest spiritual sense is to be attained only through the triumph of the principles taught in the Sermon on the Mount. But how will the Christian Union set about dealing with the immediate problem of material poverty?

HARRISON AND THE PLATFORM.—Single taxers should help to welcome the nominees and platform of the Minneapolis Convention with hospitable hands to bloody political graves. It needed only the choice of Mr. McKinley instead of President Harrison as the candidate of the convention to make the vote of that body ideally satisfactory to those who regard all restrictions upon trade as abominable. But Mr. Harrison and the editor of the Tribune will serve. In fact the evil significance of the platform makes the personnel of the candidates comparatively unimportant to the friends of sound taxation.

There is but one essential plank in the declaration of principles to which Mr. Harrison must subscribe, and that is at once an economic abomination and an economic absurdity. Here it is:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the product of American labor there should be duties levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks on wool, lead and lead ore, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon. We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

This means that the Republican party professes to justify protection upon the theory that it enables protected employers to pay employes higher wages than are paid in like trades abroad. Upon this theory the Republican party would maintain high duties not only upon manufactured articles but upon all things that can be produced in the United States, whether raw materials or finished products. All goods that may be produced in the United States means, of course, every article of consumption, for the protectionists have always held that whosoever may choose to attempt untried experiments in production should enjoy the benevolent aid of a paternal Government.

Here, then, we have the issue: Protection always and upon everything, because it maintains wages. This is the economic lie upon which the Republican party has chosen to stand. Its fallacy has been shown a hundred times. It will not bear a moment's serious examination; it dares not face the test of facts and figures. Republican speakers and newspapers should be held to the official declaration that the party is for protection solely for the sake of wage-workers, and the transparent absurdity of this pretence should be mercilessly exposed.

The declaration in favor of admitting free articles which we cannot produce at home, taken in connection with the utterance touching reciprocity, emphasizes the Republican perception and fear of the growing free trade sentiment. Protection is placed upon its

apology. The Republican party seems ready to admit the ideal justice of free trade, and, being thus cornered, takes refuge in the economic lie touching the wages of workmen.

Little else in the platform is worthy of attention. The silver question is treated in this fashion:

Silver.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallic, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and its workmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other dollar. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure such an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

The question of trade restriction appears again in the declaration in favor of the restoration of our merchant marine by home-built ships. A political economist has acutely and humorously remarked that we positively forbid the importation of only three things: obscene books, medicines designed to produce abortion, and ships. The Republican party declares itself in favor of keeping the last of these under the ban. The platform contains all the usual meaningless platitudes designed to catch the votes of the Irish, the soldiers and the Prohibitionists, together with the accustomed denunciation of Southern outrages upon the negro.

Only the brazen impudence of the protectionists joined to a well-grounded faith in the timidity of the Democratic party would have betrayed the Republicans into just such an attitude as that upon the tariff after the people of the United States had passed through four years of economic education. Only a yielding to cowards and time-servers on the part of the Democrats can rob us of the enormous advantage presented to the friends of reform by this attitude of the Republicans. With Mr. Cleveland standing upon a sound platform, the Democrats can rally the sense and sinew of the country to aid in accomplishing their victory.

LESSON OF LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.—Atlantic City has accepted with gratitude the partial application of the single tax conferred upon that community by Assessor Riddle. The ease with which Mr. Riddle has managed to apply the single tax should encourage single taxers in their efforts toward bringing about the application of the principle in local taxing districts. The work that our friends are doing at Washington is immensely valuable as an advertisement of our principles before the eyes of the whole people; but should we have absolute success in urging the single tax upon the Federal Government, there would yet remain the vast field of local taxation for the activities of single taxers, and in many respects the relief to the masses of a given locality would be more immediately apparent from an application to the single tax in towns and villages than from its application to the raising of Federal revenues. This is what gives peculiar importance to the local single tax movement in the District of Columbia.

Again the appeal can be made more directly personal in local taxing districts than in national affairs. It is not difficult to convince the landless man or the holder of a small homestead lot that justice requires the exemption of improvements and the equal assessment of all land equally valuable, whether improved or unimproved. Every resident of a village has ready to hand an arsenal of single tax weapons in the books of the local assessor. Scarce any local assessment in the United States will bear examination, and it is possible at any time for single taxers in any one of a thousand cities and villages to start a hopeful discussion touching local taxation. Every single taxpayer should study the assessment of his own municipality, and pick out object lessons for the enlightenment of his fellow citizens.

AS TO PART OF THE ASTOR ESTATE.—"Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," said Napoleon. The modern social parallel is "Scratch a social problem and you find the land question." Very little scratching was required to lay bare the land question in a recent controversy between the city and the agent of the Astor estate. New York city is now in the midst of a great public work, it being that of connecting the upper end of the island of Manhattan, known as Washington Heights, with the upland in the Annexed District, once part of Westchester county, across the Harlem. The plan includes a viaduct of steel from the bluff at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the Harlem, a continuation of this viaduct by a bridge across the Harlem, and still another viaduct of two branches, one reaching out toward Jerome avenue, the other across the flats to the upland, well over toward the eastern boundary of the Annexed District. The work is to cost about \$2,000,000, and it will not be completed for nearly two years. It involves the destruction of Macomb's Dam bridge, which crosses the Harlem at Seventh avenue, and the erection of a new structure in its place.

The Park Department, which has charge of this work, wishes to

set up a temporary bridge while the new one is building. If this cannot be done traffic across the Harlem, which has been accustomed to use Macomb's Dam bridge, will have to make a detour of nearly a mile on each side of the stream. If a temporary bridge is to be established its approach on the Westchester end must run through the land of the Astors. Mr. Bartlett, agent for the Astors, has declined to permit such use of the Astor land upon the ground that the property will thereby be injured. Paul Dana, president of the Park Board, said to a reporter of the Herald:

The city has given the Astors some privilege, I believe, either to fill up the mud flats to the bulkhead line, or it has used their land for a dumping ground, thereby filling in the land.

"And now the Astors refuse to oblige the city?" said the report.

"Yes, but I didn't want to put it in that way," Mr. Dana said.

"We may yet get what we want."

The Herald report then goes on as follows:

At the Astors' office, Nos. 21 and 25 West Twenty-sixth street, I was told that Mr. Dana had been right in saying the Astors refused to allow the Park Board to use their land.

"We bought and paid for the land," said the man I talked to, "and we have received no favors. The city has not helped us to fill up to the bulkhead line by dumping. All that work has been done by contract, and it will not be finished for a year. Nearly \$1,000,000 has been spent on it. We are not going to let the city put a bridge on it for nothing. It would be in use for two and maybe three years. During that time we could not sell the land.

"The Astors are always in favor of public improvements, but it is too much to ask them to give up their property for the public use."

It matters not whether the city has given the Astors special privileges that are not accorded to other landlords, or whether it has obligingly filled up with refuse the land held by the Astor estate at the point in question. This community, in permitting the Astors to seize and hold the banks of the Harlem while population has grown up about the region in question, has just as surely presented valuable property to the estate as if the city had appropriated some thousands of dollars from the treasury and conferred it upon the Astors. As to the attitude of the agent, it is an entirely natural one, and the probability is that, however the Astors may have acquired the land in question, the city will be able to obtain temporary or permanent possession of it only by paying a ground rent or by exercising the power of eminent domain and giving the estate heavy damages. The Astors are in the position of all other persons who own land in this city; the claims of the Astors are neither more nor less than those of other persons who own the golden soil upon which New York and its suburbs are built. The case of the Astors is only a little more glaring because they own so much. In this particular instance, too, there is the additional circumstance that the very improvement which necessitates the construction of the temporary bridge at the point in question is destined to put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the Astors. But this does not alter the principle. The Astors will act within the law in refusing to grant any privileges without full compensation, and they will be on hand with the best legal talent to argue their case if the city shall insist that some part of the cost of the contemplated improvement shall be assessed upon land owners whose property is to reap the advantage of such improvement. It is late in the day for New York to wake up to the fact that the Astors and other land owners of New York are enjoying special privileges.

ASK FOR TOM JOHNSON'S REPORT.—The report of the "Select Committee to Investigate Tax Assessments in the District of Columbia," of which committee Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is chairman, can be had by applying to your Congressman. You should write for a number of copies, and get your friends to do the same. It is the first official utterance in the United States on the subject of the single tax. It gives valuable statistics, and is the very best short statement of facts that you can put into the hands of persons desirous of studying the question of taxation. The more letters to your Congressman requesting these reports the better.

DON'T CALL NAMES.—Our friend the Knights of Labor Journal finds explanation for some utterances of THE STANDARD in the fact that THE STANDARD has for some time past usually supported the National Democratic party. Calling names is not argument, and THE STANDARD has no disposition to retaliate by questioning the sincerity of its contemporary's motives. It is difficult to understand how a reasonably intelligent editor can so misapprehend the significance of the single tax as the Knights of Labor Journal misapprehends it, but we prefer to find explanation of such misapprehension in almost anything rather than "servile adhesion to party." The Knights of Labor Journal, like THE STANDARD, is striving by its best lights to better the condition of men. THE STANDARD happens to believe just now that its immediate and ultimate ends are to be best obtained by support of the National Democratic party. THE STANDARD will maintain this attitude if the Democratic party shall nominate at Chicago the right man on the right platform, but THE STANDARD, however earnestly it may support

the principles and nominees of the Chicago convention, will not be a servile adherent of the Democratic party. We believe that the editor of the Knights of Labor Journal knows all this of THE STANDARD, and that only momentary vexation has led him to impute an unworthy motive to an honest contemporary.

GIVE US FREE SHIPS.

JOHN CODMAN.

The Tribune tells us editorially that in each succeeding year the shipments of freight and the migration of travelers, bound for the old world, begin earlier, and that even when the last winter season was scarcely at an end, the offices of the various steamship companies were besieged for accommodation, while the agents reported that every steamship leaving New York up to the middle of June had its full complement of passengers booked months in advance. It appears that all the largest British steamship lines are so encouraged by their success that they are building new ships of greater speed and dimensions for the service of next year in transporting American passengers. A single ship might carry all the Englishmen who annually make the transatlantic voyage, and less than a dozen would probably carry all of them that will come over to this country next year to see the show, stock yards and pork packing of Chicago.



When Englishmen come here it is usually for the purpose of shooting buffalo in Central Park and Montana, which they imagine to be in close juxtaposition, but as the game is becoming scarce in these localities, the travel hitherward is not likely to increase. The McKinley bill has greatly diminished our imports from England, while our cotton, cereals, and petroleum find even an increasing sale in the free markets of Great Britain, for people on that side of the water have a desire, for which Republicans cannot account, to get the necessities of life as cheaply as possible. In this way trade and commerce multiply themselves in spite of all the restrictions our boasted "freedom" puts upon them. Not content with feeding Englishmen cheaply and clothing our own people expensively, this paternal Government of ours, which may be called in this instance, also fraternal, insists that the foreigners shall likewise have all the benefit to be derived from the transportation of merchandise. Were it not for the well established honesty and patriotism of the members of our National Legislature, there would be cause to suppose that the owners of these European steamships paid the Republican members an annual stipend for their influence and votes in killing all "free ship" bills that come before them. It is the policy of British, German and French shipowners to maintain the business for their own profit, and to oppose in every way any liberty we may seek to duplicate their own orders on the Clyde.

In connection with this subject it is pertinent, although Mr. Cramp may think it impertinent, to inquire why American shipbuilders, in view of the profitable business on the ocean, have not availed themselves of the subsidy offered them by the last Congress. Does it not afford sufficient "encouragement?" Does it not "foster" them enough? Four dollars per mile is twelve thousand dollars per trip. What Cunarder, Inman or White Star ship gets a subsidy like that?

And yet Mr. Cramp tells us in The North American Review for January that he can build a ship as good and as cheap as one can be built anywhere abroad. Why can he not then get an order to build some of them? Do not the owners of the Inman and Red Star lines, who are chiefly Americans, want any of his ships on which they could get such an enormous subsidy, or do they prefer to run their ships under the British flag, as they must, because they find it more to their interest? Again, why do we not hear from Mr. Austin Corbin? Not long ago Mr. Corbin offered to put on

Capt. John Codman is the son of the Rev. John Codman, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of the Congregational Church, and was born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 16, 1814. His school days were passed chiefly at Andover and Amherst, and he entered the college at the latter place, where he humorously says that he was so proficient that the faculty permitted him to be graduated in the junior year. After one year spent in a counting room he went to sea, in 1835, passing through all the grades from the fore-castle to the command of a ship in the East India trade, in 1841. He followed this profession, commanding numerous sailing ships and steamers, until 1867, when he retired from the sea and engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits.

For the last twenty years he has travelled a great deal, written for newspapers and magazines, and becoming the author of several books. "Sailor's Life and Sailor's Yarns," "Ten Months in Brazil," "The Mormon Country," "The Round Trip," and "Winter Sketches from the Saddle" are among them. Recognizing the injustice of our Government in driving ashore the men of his former profession at the dictation of the domestic shipbuilding monopoly, which will neither build ships for foreign trade themselves nor permit others to buy them, he has untiringly devoted his efforts to the repeal of our infamous navigation laws, which he considers are the sole cause of the decadence of the American commercial marine. He is a terse and vigorous writer, and a tenacious memory of the Latin and Greek learned at college, together with a knowledge of several modern languages, makes his vocabulary peculiarly rich, accurate and picturesque.

Capt. Codman, though nearly 78 years of age, is still hale and active, and in feeling and sympathy youthful. He is an enthusiastic equestrian, and he passes much of his time in the saddle. He intends to join a horseback party for the exploration of the Adirondacks this summer. The captain is much sought after and beloved by young men, and his sea yarns have been the delight of the café at the Reform Club.

a line of steamships from this country to England, making no claim for subsidy beyond letter postage, if he could be allowed the liberty of building his ships abroad. This was denied him, and so he dropped the scheme which would have given employment to hundreds of American sailors, who were deprived of it by the American shipbuilders, who derive no advantage for themselves by the refusal. Will the Inman line really have its biggest ships built here now that it shows signs of a readiness to take advantage of the subsidy?

This, then, is our condition. We are paying over ten hundred million dollars per annum to foreigners for carrying American freight and passengers, and a bill has been passed offering an extravagant bounty to American shipbuilders who will compete with them.

We are forbidden to buy ships and our shipbuilders refuse to build them. Under these circumstances what better can Congress do than to pass this bill lately introduced by Mr. Fithian?

"That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, any citizen or citizens of the United States may purchase the whole of any steam or sail vessel, no matter where said vessel may have been built, whether within the United States or in a foreign country, or whether said vessel may have been owned in whole or in part by an alien or aliens; and said vessel shall be registered free of duty as to her hull, spars, appliances, outfit and equipment (including boilers and machinery, if a steam vessel) as a vessel of the United States by the collector in any port of entry of the United States to whom application for such registry may be made by such citizen or citizens, in the same manner as though said vessel had been built in the United States."

AT WASHINGTON.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Just a week ago the three assistant assessors, with the Assessor of the District of Columbia, submitted their assessment report to the Commissioners of the District, announcing that the law requiring assessment of all property at its true value in lawful money, had, by construing the words "true value" to mean "intrinsic value," been interpreted "such amount in lawful money which such property would probably bring at forced sale under adverse circumstances." Proceeding to defend this interpretation of the law they said through the report:

We believed that it was necessary to formulate a rule of construction of the terms "value" and "true value" as they appeared in the laws governing the assessment, and be guided by it in our judgments. We could not conceive that in a district wherein exists taxation without representation the Congress intended those words to have a meaning which would make such laws unduly oppressive. Had we adopted and applied a rule of "market" or "commercial" value, and reached that value by the records of actual sales—many of them being at what are termed "boom prices"—this assessment must inevitably have been cruelly unjust, oppressive and destructive alike to the interests of both government and taxpayer. It would have brought to the capital city of the nation ruin instead of benefit. It would have "killed the goose that lays the golden egg" and defeated the very object of the law itself. So, too, it was not for us as a board, to adopt other floating theories of value never contemplated by the law, such, for instance, as that which declares that "values for purposes of taxation should be determined by rentals"—a theory which, while it may be operative in the old and fully built-up municipalities of Europe, would, in our judgment, be impracticable and unequal in a comparatively infant city like this. For such a system as that applied here, would be as unjust in one way as the so-called "single tax" system would be in another. In the one case the unimproved land would escape taxation, while in the other, without a chance of ripening for building purposes for a decade or more—with no chance of securing sewers, water, gas, and surface street improvements—it would be loaded down with a double taxation which would be tantamount to absolute confiscation.

The same day this report was presented the chief assessor and his three assistants met as a Board of Equalization to hear complaints respecting the work of assessment. Tom L. Johnson gave notification that he would like to appear, and an appointment was made for the following day. Next day he and Joseph E. Washington, of Tennessee, of the taxation investigating committee, appeared and took exception to the assessment, and demanded that it be increased 50 per cent. on land values.

The board objected to Mr. Johnson's motion on the ground that he spoke for other than his own property. Then followed a brief but pointed colloquy, in which the members of the board took the ground that no person had a right to appear before them to speak respecting any but his own property; though, by courtesy, the members of the Investigating Committee might appear to make a statement.

Mr. Washington fired up at this, and declared that he did not appear "by courtesy," but by right as a member of Congress, and armed with special powers.

Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, wore the blandest smile and spoke in the quietest tones, observing that if only those representing their own property could appear before the board, then only such as were interested in reducing assessments could be heard, since as one was likely to ask to have the assessment increased, and that, therefore, the board was not a board of equalization but a board of reduction, and averse to the interest of the mass of the citizens of Washington and of the United States. This went straight to the heart of the subject, and with the purpose of getting the views of the board in black and white, he submitted the following written questions:

First.—Has the committee appointed to investigate the tax assessments of the District the right to complain to the Board of Equalization and Review that the assessment just completed is too low, and ask that it be raised?

Second.—Has an individual member of such committee such a right?

Third.—Has an individual member of Congress such a right?

Fourth.—Has a citizen a right to so complain of property not his own?

Fifth.—What decision will the board make in the matter of the request of Mr. Johnson of Ohio, herewith made, that the two-third rate of assessment be increased 50 per cent.?

Sixth.—How will the board interpret that law which commands them to hear all just complaints?

After Messrs. Johnson and Washington left the assessors they went

presented to the office of the Attorney of the District, George C. Hazelton, and informally obtained from him an expression of the opinion that they had a perfect right to appear before the Board of Equalization and take exception to the work of the assessors.

A day or two afterwards, Mr. Johnson received word from the Board of Equalization that it denied the charge in question five of having knowledge of anything wrong with the rule of assessment adopted, and that the other questions had been referred to its legal adviser. On the day following, Mr. Johnson sent the board the following communication:

Yours of the 9th to hand.

I await with interest the answers to questions one, two, three, four and six of my communications to the Board of Equalization, which I trust you will forward to me at your earliest convenience.

In answer to question five you say: "The Board of Equalization most respectfully replies that it is not cognizant of any such alleged erroneous rule adopted by the Board of Assistant Assessors," etc. On behalf of the committee I beg to call your attention to the report, H. R. 1469, on assessment of taxes in the District of Columbia, a copy of which I handed you the other day. On page 138 you will find the rule we refer to: "True or intrinsic value is that amount in lawful money which such property would probably bring at forced sale under adverse circumstances."

In proof that this rule was erroneous, on page 139 please note the language of S. T. Thomas, Assistant District Attorney: "The word value, as used in the tax act of 1883, means, I think, market value, that is, not what a piece of property would bring at a forced sale, but what persons generally, if these desiring to purchase were found, would be willing to pay for it."

The communication of Mr. Thomas was dated July 6. The rule appears to have been adopted July 7, so that the Board of Assistant Assessors adopted a rule fixing values at what they would bring at a forced sale, notwithstanding the fact that their legal adviser in express language condemned that interpretation. We therefore claim that the Board of Assistant Assessors did adopt the rule that you claim not to be cognizant of, and that it was erroneous appears from the fact that they refused to follow the expressed interpretation of their legal adviser.

It seems that your decision was based on the fact that you were "not cognizant of the existence of any such rule." Now that we have called your attention to the fact that there is such an erroneous rule, we think you are in error in holding to that decision.

We would like to submit the following questions to your legal adviser: First.—Were the Board of Assistant Assessors in error when they interpreted the meaning of the words "value," "true value" and "valuation" in the tax act of 1883 to mean "what such property would probably bring at forced sale under adverse circumstances?"

Second.—Does not the language of the act of 1883 requiring all property to be assessed at its true value in lawful money contemplate the assessment at its market value under ordinary circumstances?

Third.—Has a committee of Congress, a member of Congress, a citizen of the District or a property owner in the District, or any of them, the right to be heard and present testimony before the Board of Equalization in support of a claim that all land has been assessed under a rule which, if the Board of Assistant Assessors followed, has resulted in assessing property at only a part of its true value in lawful money?

Fourth.—If, after such claim and a presentation of proof, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board that such a rule was followed contrary to law, is it competent for the Board of Equalization to correct the error by raising the assessment to an amount that would equal this true value in lawful money.

In this position the matter now stands. The Board of Equalization finds itself between two fires, one, of allowing Messrs. Johnson and Washington to come before it and lay bare the outrageous inequality and discriminations in the work of three of its four members; the other, of arousing general suspicion in refusing audience to men professedly representing the general interest and armed by Congress with subpoenas and special powers of investigation.

I would like to ask our friends everywhere to write to their Congressmen asking for copies of the report of the committee investigating tax assessments in the District of Columbia. Such letters of request will operate just as similar letters asking for copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" are operating—get the report into circulation and get Congressmen interested.

Regarding the book, a very amusing incident occurred a few days ago in the House. During a debate ostensibly on the Post Office Appropriation bill, but really on the tariff question, Mr. Fithian of Illinois found his speech cut short by the expiration of his time. He asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record, whereupon the following tilting match took place:

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina—Permission has already been given for the extension of remarks by gentlemen who speak on this bill.

The Chairman—Permission was given for the extension of remarks on the subject under consideration, but not upon other subjects. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fithian) asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—If the remarks are the gentleman's own, I will not object, but my colleague is one of the gentlemen who printed in the Record some time ago portions of a work by Mr. Henry George, and I should object to a repetition of that performance.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—I do not, if my colleague says that the remarks that he desires to print are his own.

Mr. Fithian—I did not understand the observation of my colleague.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—You ask consent to extend your remarks in the Record. If they are your own remarks I have no objection, but I do object to a repetition of what we had a few weeks ago, the publication of a book.

Mr. Simpson—The gentlemen fear that something more of Henry George's writing will get into the Record. They are very much afraid of that.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Henry George is all right in his place, but he has no right in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Fithian had no idea of inserting any more of Henry George in the Record—at least not at that moment—and his request was granted. The incident was interesting as showing the wind.

Another incident came to light through Congressman Harter of Ohio. It appears that one of our friends in Findlay, Ohio, wrote to Senator Sherman for "forty or fifty copies of 'Protection or Free Trade?' by Henry George, as printed in the Congressional Record," remarking that he had "heard considerable about the book" and thought "it worth a careful perusal," and that a number of his "Republican friends" wanted to read it.

The Senator sent this request to Mr. Harter, after writing these few lines

on the back: "Referred to Mr. Harter. I don't deal in George's theories. If you do not, send this to some one who does."

Mr. Harter did "deal in George's theories," having, just after the appearance of the book in the Record, given notice to Mr. Johnson that he intended to put a large number into his district. He wrote under the Senator's lines: "T. L. J. Please mail them. M. D. H.," and sent the request to Mr. Johnson.

Another friend, George R. Webb, of Orange, N. J., wrote to Congressman Thos. Dunn English, of Newark, N. J.—Democrat and literary man—for twenty copies of the book and enclosed 20 cents. Mr. English sent nine copies stating that they were all he had, but remarked that he would send more as soon as he could get them. But he franked only the bundle, not each envelope. Mr. Webb asked for some franked envelopes and received the following answer:

I have no objection to buying the "Records" you desire and giving them to you, but as it would be an evasion of the postage law and a gross outrage on my part, to frank Mr. George's trash, which has been smuggled into the Record, I refuse to affix my signature to each. If you desire more I will purchase them and pay the postage. I am not clear whether in sending you those without paying postage I have not been guilty of wrong.—Thos. Dunn English.

Mr. English was not present when the motion to expunge the book from the Record came up; at least he did not vote on it.

Yet another incident worth noting was the acknowledgment made by Mr. Thomas D. Wells, the editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) Republican, a Republican newspaper, for two copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" which, like every paper in the United States, his paper received. Among other things, he said:

The Republican has received from you two copies of an alleged "public document" entitled "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George. I beg herewith to return them, as the Republican does not care to enlarge its library or encumber its waste basket by encouraging your gross abuse of the franking privilege. * * * In no sense is the book a legitimate public document; in my opinion it does not attain even the dubious respectability of a bastard. * * * I can but regret * * * that the intellectual and political exigencies of yourself and "your partners in distress, your comrades through the wilderness," are so extreme that you deem it necessary to seek in Henry George a kindly light to lead you amid the encircling gloom. Whether the economic theories of Mr. George be true or whether they be false, it is not an altogether reassuring incident in contemporary statesmanship that the representative of the Twenty-first Ohio district chooses to invade the ground-vents of single-taxdom in search of ready-made suds from which to blow his own campaign soap bubbles."

Meanwhile, the work of sending out the book proceeds with more vigor than ever. Half the envelopes for the Reform Club list of 100,000 Wisconsin Republicans are ready and will be put in hand as quickly as accumulated orders will permit. Word comes from our good friend Mayor Hoch, of Adrian, Mich., that the central committee of his State will probable order a hundred thousand copies of the book. A. H. Stephenson and our friends in Philadelphia have started in to put a copy in the hands of every protectionist in Pennsylvania. Henry Villard pays for 10,000 copies, and Silas M. Burroughs, not satisfied with the \$200 he had just contributed, cables over \$100 more. Billy Radcliffe, S. F., who has been putting a third story on his hotel in Youngstown, Ohio, orders 500 copies with which again to get "after the robbers." The single taxers in San Francisco lay plans to "deluge" Judge Maguire's district, and all sorts of good-sized orders are preparing over the northern border by our Canadian friends. I can give no better idea of the character of the mail that comes pouring in about the book than by presenting the following brief extracts from a few of the characteristic letters:

New York.—I enclose my check for \$100. I will thank you to send me 100 copies.—Henry Villard.

St. Anthony Park, Minn.—When you worked the Record for the insertion of that book you did one of the best things for the people that has ever been done in the history of the country. The literature committee of the Democratic State Association expect to distribute a large number of copies.—C. J. Buell.

Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.—That book "is the stuff." It is the campaign document par excellence.—Gerald C. Brown.

New York.—I enclose my check for \$50 for the distribution fund. Accept my hearty commendation of the good work you have been doing.—J. P. Cranford.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.—I am rejoiced to see such men as you in Congress in your advocacy of the single tax and free trade. You are rendering the country a great service.—George McMillan [Professor].

Boston.—Your action to clearly and sharply define the people's interests in protection and free trade deserves the grateful acknowledgment of all well-wishers of the people. My voice is only one of the millions who ought to rejoice in your performance, and I do most heartily. I send you a check for \$50.

New York.—There is no telling what far-reaching results this action of you and your associates will have in driving the Democratic party along the road it really wants to go, though it doesn't know it. Enclosed find check to pay for 500 copies.—Walter Mendelson.

Hoboken, N. J.—Send me 500 copies. I shall see that they are distributed among our Democratic and Republican clubs here. I believe in firing them like hot shot into the camp of the enemy.—James F. Minturn, corporation attorney.

Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed please find check for \$10 for 1,000 copies. I hope to send a copy to each voter where I reside, viz.: Oak Park.—J. T. Ripley.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Enclosed find check for \$50 as a starter. We will make an effort to place a copy in the hands of every protectionist in Pennsylvania.—A. H. Stephenson.

Red Budd, Ill.—I find many people whom I could not get to read Henry George's books before this, now that they read "Part of Congressional Record" on the wrapper, with a Congressman's frank attached thereto, are led to read the same. Thus I placed 102 books in a few days which, before the introduction into the Record, would have required months of hard talking to do.—Louis Lesaulnier.

Elgin, Ill.—Have handed out a few of "St. George," and every one is being read; most of them will be. That is a good preface. Mailed the "cat slips" at once to the "workers," and think our friend Hop (Congressman Hopkins) will undoubtedly hear from them. He sent me a copy, and one other gentleman whom I saw said he received one.—Elmer E. Day.

Bellefonte, Ill.—"They run, they run," were the cheering words that struck the ears of the dying Wolfe at Quebec. St. George yet lives to hear the dragon howl, and may live, and probably will live, to see him die. I send a mite and hope to send more during the battle. Consider yourself representative of the Eighteenth District of Illinois until the nominal representative comes to his milk.—N. Niles.

Clay Centre, Kas.—I wish you and Jerry Simpson could work "Progress

and Poverty" into the Record as smoothly as you did the other book.—W. D. Vincent [Editor Clay Centre Dispatch].

Cumberland, Md.—The hundred copies received. Besides managing to make the local Republican paper, McKinley to the backbone (such as it has), print through letters the entire single tax platform, I have advertised the books and have already received two dozen requests.—J. L. Stern [Rabbi].

San Francisco, Cal.—You will soon hear from us. Our esteemed friend Judge Maguire is, as you know, nominated for Congress from our Fourth District, a safe Democratic district. We want to deluge it with the book.—Joseph Leggett.

Toronto, Canada.—May God bless the man who got the United States' protected government to turn missioner of freedom. Enclosed find \$3. Please send ten copies to each of the enclosed names, and the balance of 300 copies to myself.—W. A. Douglass.

Danbury, Conn.—We have raised the amount necessary for supplying each voter in this town with a copy of "St. George." There are 4,400 voters, and we send \$44. Later on we propose to collect enough more to supply Bethel, a little hating town three miles south of here. It has some six or seven hundred voters, and is strongly Republican. The books will create a big sensation and create no end of discussion. The result finally will be a big crop of single taxers. We are anxious for the fun to begin.—Alfred A. Curtis.

Darien Center, N. Y.—We need the books badly here. The people are talking up politics and reading for some way out, like a nigger in a dark cellar catching black cats.—C. Reeves.

Berlin, Germany.—I beg leave to congratulate you and all single tax members of Congress on the great success with our prophet's "Protection or Free Trade?" of which I am reading in THE STANDARD. It is the greatest thing ever done for George's ideas, and your efforts will be blessed for all coming times. Would you oblige an enthusiastic German-American single taxer with a copy, in order to show it to the Berlin Freeland (Single Tax) Club?—Bernh Eulenstein.

Buffalo, N. Y.—God bless our Tom!—Ernest J. Foord.

Turner, Ore.—Enclosed find 70 cents for the "New Dispensation, or Democratic Gospel," according to the prophet, Henry George. It is the biggest thing on wheels.—F. S. Matteson.

State College, Penn.—It is a disagreeable fact that we have in this district a member of the House—a Democrat—who won't even answer letters addressed to him on the subject of free trade or protection. I had thought the Randall Democrats were all wiped out by the last political cyclone.—L. Ray Morgan.

Yonkers, N. Y.—I have just sent out an order to our Congressman, Stahlnecker, for 1,000 copies of the Gospel according to St. George. A few single taxers raised the amount, but we are going to ask subscriptions from Democrats as well, so we will make a demand for more by and by. We are all proud of you.—J. A. Forsyth.

Seattle, Washington.—Enclosed find \$1.50 for books. We have just organized a single tax club named in honor of James A. Hearne. As soon as we get fairly started we intend to work the Democratic candidates for money with which to push the great educator.—J. P. Ennis.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Inclosed find \$1 to aid the distribution. The element that elected our Congressman expect him to exert himself in placing a copy in the hands of every Republican and moss-back Democrat in this district.—L. G. Booth.

Webster, Ill.—Will you kindly send me a Congressional Record with Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?"—Fred E. Foster, secretary Jno. A. Logan Republican Club, and secretary Republican County Central Committee of Iroquois County.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—One dollar for 100 "St. George," franked half by you and half by Hon. Jerry Simpson. Hon. J. M. Clancey of this district has been filling requests from his constituents, but has not franked a single copy sent out by him except the outside wrapper of the bundle. Hon. A. C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, responding to a request for 500 copies, said that he could not send them because he would have to pay for them. What is the matter with these men? Are they lukewarm or cold?—Robert C. Utes.

Atlanta, Ga.—Enclosed find \$40 for 4,000 copies to be distributed in this (Fulton) County.—J. Hanly Smith.

St. Louis, Mo.—Tom L. Johnson: Hurrah! I've just read your March 31st speech on free wool. It has the right ring—bold, truthful, convincing. The new era is in sight. I hug you.—"Pa" Chase.

Ilion, N. Y.—More power to your elbow. I never expected to see such a glorious consummation. It is vastly more than the thin edge of the wedge. Drive it home vigorously. God bless you.—Thos. W. Edkins. P. S.—Have you seen the cat? I think I hear you say "rather."

Memphis, Tenn.—Enclosed find check for \$5. Send 500 copies to Cleveland Democratic Club of Shelby County.—Bolton Smith.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—I shall try to get the "train butchers" to handle "P. or F. T.," and I think the railroad vendors of literature all over the country should be put on to the fact that there is money for them in selling these books at five or ten cents a copy. Nearly every intelligent man on a train, it seems to me, would like one at ten cents, and would read it, too.—Wm. M. Hathaway.

Ashabula, O.—Enclosed please find \$5 for 500 copies. Beknighted Ashabula is the hardest protectionist spot in the United States. I will see that every man who will read it has a copy.—Abner D. Strong.

PROBABLY 2,000,000 COPIES.

The New York World.

It is likely that 2,000,000 copies of the Congressional Record containing the reprint of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" will be sent out as campaign documents under Congressman "Tom" Johnson's frank. As copies of the publication may be had for one cent apiece, it will be seen that Mr. George's royalties from the sale of the work in book form will be minimized, if not completely obliterated. Mr. George views the prospect with complacency, however, and thinks that he will be well enough remunerated in fame and in the good the broadcast sowing of his doctrines will do his cause. There is an astonishing demand for copies of the Record containing the work. One day last week Representative Johnson put 1,000 copies under his desk, and within an hour the pile had been depleted one-half by the numerous demands made upon it. He employs three clerks to distribute the work by mail.

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

Iowa Farmer.

We have sold a great many copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George (and a more masterly treatise on the question has never been presented), but we are glad to turn over this branch of our business to the Congressman who secured the printing of this great work in the Congressional Record so that it may be sent out under the Congressional frank as a campaign document. Write your own Congressman for a copy regardless of his politics. He will doubtless be glad to serve you.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The Single Tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation, and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone. It would be **CERTAIN**, because land values are most easily appraised; **WISE**, because, by discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvement, it would expand opportunities for labor, augment wealth, and increase the rewards of industry and thrift; **EQUAL**, because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the value of the land, of right the common property of all, which he appropriated to his own use; and **JUST**, because it would fall not upon labor, enterprise, and thrift, but upon the value of a special privilege. It is more fully explained in the Single Tax Platform in another column; and in "Program and Poverty," by Henry George, every point is discussed and every objection answered.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes (on commodities and buildings) the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

The products of individual industry should remain at all times untaxed. Take the annual rental value of land without regard for improvements, no matter what it amounts to. The community could put this fund to better uses than the individual landlords.—St. Louis Chronicle.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

The National Committee is carrying on the newspaper work of the Memphis committee in supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

S. D. Guion, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$ 70
Balance reported last week.....	7 72
Total	\$8 42

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The New York World of June 13 discusses the growth of the Astor landed estate, and quotes Frederick R. Coudert in praise of the French system of minutely divided lands. Apparently The World regards such a practice as a remedy for the evil exhibited in the vast holdings of the Astors. Here are some of the facts to which The World calls attention:

Many of the employees of the Astor family spend their whole time reinvesting the yearly increasing surplus. They watch the real estate market, knowing to a dollar the value of a house or lot, and constantly buying in property in all parts of the city, both improved and unimproved, and with each purchase the annual revenue rises. It would rise steadily even if the whole of the annual revenue were spent, for one of the peculiarities of real estate as a form of investment is that, if well selected, it increases in value of its own accord.

Originally the Indians sold the whole of Manhattan Island for about twenty-four dollars. The difference between that and its present market value represents an unearned increment that would stagger the original proprietors if they could return to life. Even from the earliest times the curious geographical formation of this island gave rise to great fears among its inhabitants about the monopolization of land by certain individuals. It was seen that New York was not like London and Paris, with room to spread upon all sides, but was unique in being circumscribed within narrow, definite limits by the water. * * * In the discussions which have taken place since the recent death of William Astor it has been pointed out more than once that inevitably the Astor family must come to own the greater part of New York City. Already it includes wide areas of unimproved land in the northern part of the island and beyond the Harlem River, forestalling the growth of population for a hundred years. Every year the investment of the annually growing surplus adds many hundreds of acres to this domain, as well as such tenement houses, residences and business blocks as the purchasing agents pick up in the heart of the city from time to time. The Astors, moreover, live inexpensively compared with many families of far less wealth. What the family spend from year to year has never approached the amount of money spent by the Vanderbilts, and thus put again in circulation, giving employment to large numbers of people. Compared with the families of other great American millionaires the Astor establishments are among the most modest in the land, and the drafts which they make upon the revenues of the estate are inappreciable. Practically the whole revenue of the Astor landed estate is thus reinvested yearly, and it amounts to millions of dollars.

The appreciation of the Astor estate is therefore more rapid than that of any other, perhaps, in the world, part of the increase being the natural enhancement of land values and the more important part coming from reinvestment.

There is not, it is said, a country in Europe ranking in intelligence with the United States, where the Astors could so long have pursued their policy with less molestation than they have encountered here. If they were not made the subjects of a graduated income tax they would be mulcted of a large part of their property by an inheritance tax; legislation would stop the growth of the estate beyond reasonable limits, or would break it up entirely; and on all sides difficulties would be encountered unknown in this country.

W. L. Crosman writes from Broxbury, Mass., that the Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, of Tremont Temple, Boston, advises, from the pulpit, young men to read the works of Henry George. He has been a target for the single tax letter writers. His congregation is perhaps the largest in Boston.

The newspaper discussion of the single tax continues in Stoughton, Mass. "Oxymel," the opponent of the single taxers, seems ready to admit that the theory is not to be wholly condemned.

Harold Sudell, of Newcastle, Del., found the conventional argument against the single tax in an editorial of Public Opinion published at Chambersburg, Pa., and sent an answer, but the editor, M. A. Foltz, declined to publish Mr. Sudell's facts and figures. Public Opinion thinks the Democratic majority declared for the single tax in admitting "Protection or Free Trade?" to The Record. Mr. Sudell is spreading the book in Delaware.

Dr. Loverson reports from Charlottesville, Virginia, where he talked to the Farmers' Alliance meeting upon the single tax, that he succeeded in removing many prejudices and much ignorance touching Mr. George's theory and proposals. There were only eight farmers present, however, and Dr. Loverson does not feel greatly encouraged by the meeting. Dr. Loverson has sent 200 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" to newspapers in and about Charlottesville.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Warren Worth Bailey writes that President C. C. Bonney, of the World's Fair Auxillary, has appointed the following committee on the international single tax conference to be held in August, 1893, under the auspices of Mr. Bonney's organization: Warren Worth Bailey, chairman; J. T. Ripley, vice-chairman; F. W. Irwin, secretary; Theo. J. Amberg, C. G. Buck, Edward Osgood Brown, H. W. McFarlane. The committee will hold its preliminary meeting in a few days, and arrangements will be made for issuing an address to the single taxers of the world. It is expected that Mr. George will prepare the address. An advisory council of the leading single tax men of the world will be appointed at a later time.

The address of Robert Cumming on "The Sweating Evil and Its Cure," says Mr. Bailey, "was one of the most admirable that have ever been delivered before the Chicago Single Tax Club, and it drew out a fine audience Thursday evening. A feature of the evening was the reading of a striking original satire, "The Man in the Moon," by Ralph E. Hoyt, who grows in favor. Professor Blackman also favored the club with an affecting song appropriate to the occasion.

The quota system will be discussed next Thursday evening, and on the 23d the club hopes to have an unusual meeting in honor of Tom L. Johnson and other distinguished single tax visitors. The speaker of the evening will be Professor Will, of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. W. R. G. Brown, of Memphis, will be in Chicago during the national convention, and many other single taxers are expected to find their way thither during that period.

E. D. Burleigh answers, in The Religio Philosophical Journal of Chicago, a recent attack upon the single tax, by Edgeworth, in the same publication. Edgeworth, in the same issue, discusses a reply from Mr. Colton.

BATTLE CREEK IS WELL-NAMED.

The single tax discussion is going on at a lively rate in Battle Creek, Mich. The Patriot of that place recently had this editorial utterance:

We submit for the consideration of our single tax people the following remedy against the holding of idle, vacant land: Pass a law giving any home-seeker the right to settle on not more than two vacant lots in a village or city, or not more than 160 acres of vacant or speculative land in the country, to be used as a home. Let appraisers be appointed to assess its value and condemn it the same as if it were needed for school or road purposes. Then the home-seeker should have the land by paying said appraisalment. If the purpose of the single tax is to supply homes for the homeless, to give work to the idle, to better the moral, social and financial nature of the people, and bring about practical results they would find this far better than their wild scheme of robbing honest purchasers out of their honest earnings. We have a very warm and friendly feeling for those who advocate the single tax, but believe the principle wrong.

To this Alex. G. Burman, president of the Single Tax Club, answered as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PATRIOT":

We, "your single tax friends," beg leave to submit to you and your constituency the following remedy against the holding of idle horses. Pass a law giving any horse-seeker the right to appropriate for his own use not more than two idle horses in a village or city, or not more than sixteen "rustler's" named horses in the country to be used as need be. Let appraisers be appointed to assess their value and condemn them the same as if they were needed for public purposes. Then the horse-seeker should have the horses by paying said appraisalment. If your purpose is to supply horses for the homeless, to give work to idle horse breeders, to further debase the moral, social and financial nature of the people, and bring about general horse-stealing, you would find this far better than the wild scheme of robbing honest purchasers of stolen horses out of their honest earnings.

You have a very warm and friendly feeling for those who advocate the restoration of property rights, but believe the principle wrong. Eh?

The editor refused to publish Mr. Burman's communication, but referred to it contemptuously, and added: "Men who own small homes should be encouraged, not discouraged in that direction. We favor removing all taxes on \$1,000 invested in a home."

Mr. Burman writes that, on June 9th, the club had an address from the Hon. George Willard, editor and publisher of the Journal. The single tax platform and copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" were distributed to the audience.

The superintendent of schools with a string of pupils attended and showed great interest. The speech was a "free silver" one from beginning to end, and the speaker, having probably very slight, if any, perception of the "cat," made no reference whatever to the single tax. He took up so much time that the single taxers had no opportunity to elucidate the single tax by questions.

F. H. Warren, of Mackinac Island, Mich., discusses the single tax in a recent issue of the Detroit Plain Dealer. Mr. Warren reports that the Rev. W. Hanson Bean, of St. Ignace, Mich., has embraced the single tax as the result of hearing one of Father Huntington's lectures in Toronto. Mr. Warren reports remarkable progress of the movement throughout Mackinac county.

The Detroit Daily Press thinks THE STANDARD'S views on the income tax are stronger and sounder than those advanced by the New York World.

IN CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Mr. Brokaw writes from Des Moines under date of June 10:

The People's party held a State convention here on the 7th to elect delegates to Omaha. James Bellanger, secretary of the State committee, and a well-known single tax man, was temporary chairman. J. F. Willits, national lecturer F. A. and I. U., spoke in the afternoon. Mr. Willits said to me: "The single tax may not be practicable now, but it is undoubtedly right." Many of the delegates were single tax men. As my office is in General Weaver's office, I met the most of them. We had a good many single tax discussions; but few openly opposed it, and they must have felt that there was something more in it than they had yet seen when so many, among them General Weaver, were presenting arguments in its favor.

One delegate, with whom "Betty and I" once stopped over a year ago, said to me: "You remember my folks didn't take very kindly to your single tax?" Then he showed me a slip on which his wife had noted things for him to attend to while in the city, among which was, "See about Brokaw's paper." I mention this as an illustration of the change of sentiment that has taken place within the last year. Several editors of People's party papers among the delegates said they read my paper and then handed it to friends. Geo. B. Lang, formerly secretary of the Iowa F. A. and I. U., but now of the Western Herald, Girard, Kan., and a single taxer, was present. R. G. Scott, chairman, and E. B. Gaston, treasurer, of the State central committee, are single taxers. In fact, the party in Iowa is in the hands of single taxers.

The secretary of the Democratic Society of Iowa, composed of the Democratic clubs of the State, Clarence S. Argo, who is also secretary of the Young Men's Horace Boles Club, of Sioux City, is a single taxer. At least one member of the Democratic State Central Committee is a single taxer and reader of THE STANDARD.

The Iowa State Register has gone mad, and every time it thinks of Henry George stammers, "idiot," "lunacy," "anarchists."

The attendance at the Reform Club was not so large last night as it has been for some time. Major Lockwood, formerly of the Grand Island (Neb.) Workman, was present and started the ball rolling. County Attorney Spurrier, who was to have read a paper, was at the Minneapolis Convention, and so we had an informal discussion. Major Lockwood stated that the single tax was making rapid progress all over Nebraska. In asking the Major a question, General Weaver prefaced it by saying: "I am a single taxer."

We expect the paper from Spurrier at the Reform Club next Thursday night, and a week later one from General Weaver.

L. O. Bishop, the editor of the Saturday Argus, of Clinton, Vermillion County, Indiana, in accepting the secretaryship of the Single Tax Propaganda Association for Indiana, calls upon all single tax men and women to co operate in the work, and says:

This is your fight just as much as it is ours. Don't be deceived by thinking that there are any honors to divide or emoluments to distribute. The only compensation is the consciousness of doing all that you can while you can to bring about a just social system, ay, the very establishment of God's will upon earth.

S. M. Dinkins writes from Calera, Ala., urging somebody in Kansas to answer George C. Ward's attacks upon the single tax in the Advocate of Topeka. Single taxers may obtain a taste of Mr. Ward's quality from this paragraph in one of his recent communications in the Topeka Advocate:

I reiterate—the single tax levied upon land occupied for profit making, or income-producing businesses, would be an indirect tax upon consumption, and would be paid by the whole people in proportion to their ability to consume. If not, why not?

"Uncle Tom" manages to get into the St. Louis Dispatch rather more than half a column of facts and figures as to the enormous land holding in this country by corporations and individuals. The figures are apparently derived from those recently given by H. Martin Williams in a lecture at St. Louis.

U. Tanner writes from Cannon Falls, Minn., to say that as THE STANDARD is the head and front of the single tax idea in the United States, he wishes to report what he is doing for the movement. He finds many quiet single taxers in Goodhue county, Minn., but thinks they are too little given to discussing the question. He has found his way into Everybody's Page in the Chicago World, and has urged there, among other things, the single tax. Mr. Tanner uses the non de plume "Whining Granger," and his communications seem to have attracted a great deal of attention.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Our San Francisco correspondent gives, under date of June 2d, this news of the coast:

On every hand may be seen the rising tide of the land and tax discussion. It intrudes everywhere. At a recent People's party convention for Alameda county, the delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for a resolution favoring government ownership of all coal mines. It comes out, also, that the labor congress I mentioned last week did better than was reported. The sessions being held with doors closed against reporters, it was not easy at first to learn all they did, but now we have the official copy of the resolutions, and among them the following:

"RESOLVED, That the land, including all the natural resources of the earth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only."

The latter part of the resolution was added in deference to those who know that there is something wrong going on and suspect that the land question has to do with the case, yet walk in darkness.

The Weekly People's Press, organ of the People's party and its many platforms and demands, has just been started. It is not filled, however, with the worst sort of fantastic stuff that most "reform" papers are, but conspicuous on its first page is an editorial closing as follows:

"City workmen, who complain of long hours of farm labor, must be made to see the necessity for extra hours in the harvesting (and sometimes in the production) of perishable commodities; and farmers, who think an exclusive tax on land values, advocated in towns, would be injurious to their interests, must be made to see that a tax on rental values, instead of increasing, would greatly lessen the burden of taxation now resting on the cultivator of the soil. There is no necessary antagonism between the industrial classes of town and country. The interests as well as the rights of labor are everywhere the same."

Three weeks ago another weekly paper, the Enterprise, was launched in this city for the avowed purpose of repealing the business license taxes. Three numbers have been issued, each recounting with ability the objections that are familiar to all single taxers. It seems to meet with encouragement. The great depression in business here will assist in forcing the subject on the attention of the slaves.

The editor told me that he had no doubt of success in abolishing the license taxes in the course of a year. He said he knew little about the single tax, its doctrine or application, but that little was enough to impress him with the belief that it is right, and he is anxious to know more about it. I shall see that he has the opportunity.

IT IS LIVELY OUT IN OREGON.

Wallace Yates writes from Ballston, Oregon, under date of June 6, that J. O. Stants, Dallas, Oregon, candidate for the Oregon Legislature on the Democratic ticket, in his campaign speeches advocates the exemption from taxation of improvements, and his way of putting it seems to be favorably received by his audiences. Mr. Yates adds:

After General Weaver had spoken at McMinnville I told him that I understood he favored the George theory. He admitted that he leaned that way, and when I showed him my badge he added: "Why, of course, if we don't soon get a modification of our land system the country must go

to the devil." Yet the People's party managers, who have been making war on the single taxers, managed to gag the General, and he never mentioned land in his speeches. They couldn't accomplish the same feat with Mrs. Lease, who openly declared in her Portland speech that she was "a Henry George crank."

I have been engaged in a war with the bosses of the Oregon People's party through the columns of the Oregonian. They are striving to force their "graduated property tax" to the front, and refuse to admit adverse criticism in the columns of the People's party organ. The result will be a loss "of votes" to the People's party and a gain to the Democrats, who demand a "just and equitable system of taxation." A "farm hand," in the Oregonian, points out the iniquity of allowing the sons of the old pioneers to reap all the benefits of the great increase of land values in the Willamette valley and the rentals accruing therefrom. I have accepted the State secretaryship of the S. T. P. A., and we shall endeavor to "keep the pot boiling."

F. M. Marquis writes from Grass Valley, Oregon, that in his region everybody but a few old fogies was pleased with the first trial of the Australian ballot in the recent State election. At Grass Valley the assault upon protection was determined.

E. J. Shriver's single tax letters continue to appear in papers all over the Union. The Lance, of Paterson, N. J., and the East Oregonian of Pendleton, Ore., published one of his recent letters, dated from New York, calling attention to the fact that the question of taxation is the question of the day.

NEWS ABROAD.

Mr. Gladstone is talking with his usual caution, but with signs of enlightenment, upon the land question. He said among other things at a recent meeting in London:

It has been, in my opinion, a gross injustice that the ground values of London have been long exempted from taxation, and which have grown to an enormous, almost an unmeasurable, magnitude. I rejoice to say there are many instances of a much more honorable kind, but for a long time without the slightest beneficial action on the part of those who are to reap these enormous profits, quite apart from the manner in which they have been originally gained. What we ask for now is only in necessity, in point of absolute justice, of making them bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation (cheers). * * * I will state, if you like, the opinion of Mr. George on landed propriation, or whatever it likes to be called (laughter). It is not easy, perhaps, to get the right word (hear, hear). I think Mr. George's scheme extravagant and unjust, but at the same time, I can conceive that the discussion of Mr. George's scheme may be of considerable social utility, and bring possessors of property to a more uniform and lively sense of the duties it entails, and which they are unaccustomed to disclaim (cheers). Therefore, I can look with great equanimity upon the proposal and propounding of schemes which have not as yet made good to me their perfect practicability.

LIFE IN A WELL PROTECTED COUNTRY.

D. M. Harris, in the Independent.

All incomes above \$120 pay one-seventh of the amount to the Government. A school teacher receiving \$200 a year has to pay a tax of about \$27. Cab drivers and railway employees also endure enormous burdens. To make all this worse the Government imposes a heavy duty on nearly all the necessities of life. There is a tax on imports and there is a tax on exports. It would look as if a man were taxed for being taxed. The duty on sugar makes that important article of food cost from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Tea costs from 80 cents to \$1, coffee from 40 to 60 cents, according to quality. Bread is very dear, as there is a duty of 20 per cent. on imported wheat. The people pay, either directly or indirectly, nearly one-third of all their earnings to the Government. Hundreds and thousands of farmers have been ruined by the intolerable burdens of taxation.

One would imagine that if taxes and the cost of living were so high, wages would be correspondingly high, but just the opposite is true. Farm laborers get but 20 cents a day on an average. Artisans receive from 30 to 40 cents a day and are not regularly employed at that. The wages of women are so small as to make a man blush to name them. In the rice fields of Northern Italy women wade to their knees twelve hours at a stretch for 10 cents. The straw platters of Fiesole, Prato, and Leghorn make from 6 to 10 cents a day. Their poor fingers fly like spindles from early morning till late at night. Skilled labor is better paid, but \$1 a day is considered good pay. A few workers in stone and marble, bronze and silver make from \$3 to \$5 per day.

The great masses of the people barely make out to live. They are poorly fed, scantily clothed and badly housed. Indian meal, Italian chestnuts and rice, with a little inferior fruit, constitute the staple diet of the majority of the Italian peasantry. Meat and wheat bread are unknown in thousands of homes in this heaven-favored land. It is said that the great majority of the poor people eat meat but three or four times a year. Christmas and Easter are hailed as meat days rather than as holy days. For those who have eyes for anything but the beauties of art and the glories of nature there are no sadder sights than can be seen in the streets of any Italian city. Multitudes of human beings, with pale faces, hungry eyes and dejected looks, throng all the highways of travel, and though begging is forbidden by law it is almost universally practiced. Old women and little children, the lame, the halt and the blind, and even able-bodied men besiege the stranger at almost every step.

It is generally admitted that there is no remunerative employment in Italy, and, as a consequence, there is annually a large emigration to the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

ALL PRAISE TOM JOHNSON.

The New Earth.

For several months THE STANDARD's Washington news furnished by Mr. Henry George, Jr., has been the most delightful single tax reading to be had. The dignity, persistence and good humor with which the single tax idea has been upheld in the House and in the committee rooms are in themselves a guarantee of continued progress as remarkable as that of the past few months. Single taxers can hardly greet each other in these days without saying a good word about Tom L. Johnson.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

ATLANTIC CITY'S ASSESSMENT.

Atlantic City, N. J., is enjoying a modified application of the single tax, and all because William Riddle, assessor of the city, has chosen to raise the assessment on land values, and his fellow citizens have stood by him in this action. Mr. Riddle has held his office for two terms. When he first entered upon his duties he found the assessment of Atlantic City in much the same condition as assessments in a thousand other cities and towns. All land held out of use was assessed far below the price at which the owners would have been willing to sell it, while improved land was assessed at a considerable percentage of its selling value, and improvements were also assessed at a large percentage of their cost. Mr. Riddle has, during his two terms of office, increased the assessment of Atlantic City from \$4,000,000 in 1890 to \$11,000,000 in 1891, and the increase has been upon land alone. Mr. Riddle was elected in 1891 by a majority of 71; in 1892 he was elected by a majority of 501. He is a Democrat, but the town has a natural Republican majority. Many of his natural political opponents say that so long as he maintains the present system of assessment he will continue to be elected assessor of Atlantic City. He says the town is ripe for the single tax, and he has sent for 250 single tax buttons with the promise that they shall be worn by some of the largest taxpayers in the place.

Mr. Riddle's action in increasing the assessment upon land values, while reducing that upon improvements, has met with the hearty approval of everybody save a few large owners of unimproved land. A correspondent of THE STANDARD has been talking with some of the citizens about this system of assessments. One large owner of beach front property admits the justice of the single tax, but thinks it should not be "slapped on all at once," because it does not give anybody a chance to get out of the way. It was this land owner who held out against a proposed public improvement in the shape of a walk on all the ocean front between high and low tide. The court finally removed his opposition by declaring land thus situated to be public land.

Our correspondent has talked with painters, carpenters and other mechanics touching their reasons for favoring such an application of the single tax as Atlantic City enjoys. They tell him that they believe in it because it makes work. Under the stimulus of the single tax, land hitherto held idle is improved by owners who find it unprofitable to pay taxes on land that yields no income. A painter instanced the case of the owners of the St. Dennis Hotel as an example of what the single tax has done for Atlantic City. The owners of this property held more than three acres of valuable land in the centre of the city, and would not sell it or improve it. Immediately upon Mr. Riddle's application of the single tax to this property the owners set about building twenty cottages, and many mechanics found employment in this work. The Atlantic City Journal, in urging Mr. Riddle's re-election, declared that he had increased the taxes on beach front properties in a single year \$13,500; that he had taxed the electric street railway, never taxed before, \$4,100; that he had taxed other property hitherto untaxed, \$9,200; that on various privileged classes he had increased the tax \$9,000; that in thus adding \$36,000 to certain taxes he had relieved by that sum those unjustly taxed.

Mr. Riddle's action finally came for revision before the State Board of Equalization. The owners of the Chalfonte urged that the open ocean front at the hotel should not be taxed equally with beach front property occupied by business places. Mr. Riddle's answer was that every foot of land should bear its proportion of taxes, and that there was room for forty homes on this vacant land. Beregman & Maher, of Philadelphia, complained that the assessment of \$80,000 on their property was excessive, but upon their admitting that they had paid \$125,000 for the property the Board dismissed their complaint. Silas R. Morse, owning 104 feet front on the beach, thought his assessment of \$52,000 too high, but rejected Mr. Riddle's offer of \$65,000 for his property, though he was willing to sell it for \$75,000. Charles Evans, of the Seaside Hotel, thought his tax of \$1,350 excessive; the hotel near by paid only \$41 and accommodated as many guests as his house. Assessor Riddle said that the property mentioned occupied a fifty-foot lot. The ground which the Seaside Hotel occupied, the half square in lawn and its wide expanse of ocean front made that property valuable.

Rev. William H. Avery was sworn, and proceeded to object to the Henry George plan of assessment, which increased his taxes. His neighbor, he said, who owned a cottage which rented for a like amount as his, was taxed for half. Assessor Riddle referred to the map, which revealed the fact that Mr. Avery's lot was double in size.

Charles Evans admitted that his profits in the Seaside Hotel were certainly \$20,800 a year. How much more he did not care to say. His whole property in Atlantic City he valued at nearly \$300,000. It was assessed at \$138,800. Under cross-examination he gave figures that indicated for his property a value of \$234,000.

ENRICHED BY WAR.

Germany received from France at the end of the war of 1870 not only the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, but an enormous indemnity in money. A part of this money has been expended upon government buildings and works in and around Berlin, which, from the capital of a state, became the capital of the Empire. Shrewd speculators scented a great increase of population, employment of labor and expenditure of capital, and consequent increase of land values, and have not been disappointed. The pecuniary benefit of the strategy of Moltke, the diplomacy of Bismarck, the faith of Wilhelm, the brave devotion of the people, and of the incalculable loss of blood and treasure—the monetary and material reward—has gone to the enrichment of landlords and speculators in unearned increment. Just as the protected manufacturers of America profit by the tariff, so have the

great aristocratic landlords of Germany got larger rents by voting a tax on imported grain and wheat, and the landlords of Berlin have become millionaires through appropriating the results of the public expenditure paid for by heavy taxes on buildings, and on industry in general.

ALL GOOD THINGS ARE HIS.

Has the esteemed Tribune a traitor in the camp, or what explains the appearance of this object lesson in the columns of our contemporary?

Frederick L. Ames is said to be the richest man in New England, and to aspire to be the greatest landlord in Boston, holding in that city some such position business-wise as the Astors in New York. He is taxed in the modern Athens upon a valuation of \$6,000,000, which is far below the market value of his property there. He is a cousin of ex-Governor Oliver Ames and a nephew of Oakes Ames, and lives in North Easton part of the year. He is a skillful horticulturist, possesses a rare collection of orchids, owns magnificent paintings and tapestries, and picks up a great deal of choice china and other precious ware. Two vases of jade exhibited in the Boston Art Museum, and belonging to him, cost \$10,000 apiece.

JUDGE MAGUIRE'S CANDIDACY.

San Francisco Star.

As a member of Congress, Judge Maguire will prove himself a statesman. He will be found, first, last and all the time, battling for Jeffersonian principles, for the restoration to the people of their natural rights, for the masses against the classes, against the corruption and oppression of the monopolies, and for all those reforms in government which are so much needed at this time, and for which the millions cry. For this very reason the railroad power and other public enemies will be employed to defeat him. For this very reason the people of the Fourth District—no matter what their present or past party affiliations—should organize clubs to insure his election. It will not do to say that his election is sure. Let us make assurance doubly sure, and from now until election day use our best endeavor to send Judge Maguire to Congress by a majority which will prove to machine politicians that the people will and do discriminate in favor of an honest man.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

It is officially announced from Washington that eight European countries have said that they will send delegates to the proposed international monetary conference, the device by which both political parties in the United States hope to postpone the silver question to a more convenient season. It is said the countries that have promised to send delegates are England, Italy, Germany, France, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal.

Sidney Dillon, of New York, is dead at the age of 80. He began life as a water boy on the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, and died worth probably \$10,000,000, accumulated in railway building.

The New York Aldermen, by a vote of 15 to 5, granted the American Socialist League permission to hold meetings in City Hall Park.

Colonel Leonidas L. Polk, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, died at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 11, after ten days' illness, of blood poisoning. Colonel Polk was born in Anson County, North Carolina, in 1837, and became president of the Alliance in 1890. He served in the Confederate army, and held some political offices in North Carolina. He came of the same family as President Polk.

The Democratic conventions in Maine, Maryland and Mississippi warmly endorse the administration of President Cleveland. In Maryland, however, a resolution recommending his nomination to the presidency was lost by 28 to 87. The convention, though thoroughly friendly to Cleveland, was dominated by Gorman. The Mississippi delegation, though uninstructed, is for Cleveland. The Texas convention declined to instruct for Cleveland, though proclaiming him the choice of the Texas Democracy for President of the United States.

The Kolb faction in Alabama has rebelled against the action of the regular Democratic convention in nominating Gen. Jones for Governor, and choosing Cleveland delegates to Chicago, and has nominated Kolb for Governor and selected an anti-Cleveland delegation to Chicago. Each convention has named a Democratic electoral ticket.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the sentence of O'Neil to fifty-five years' imprisonment for violating the Vermont liquor laws is valid. Judge Field dissents on the ground that it is a cruel and unusual punishment and therefore unconstitutional. O'Neil, who persistently shipped liquor from Whitehall, N. Y., to points in Vermont, was finally captured at Rutland, Vt., convicted on 457 counts, and sentenced, by the cumulative system, to seventy-nine years' imprisonment. This, on retrial, was reduced to fifty-five years and two months.

FOREIGN.

Anarchists at Milan have coerced a theatre into discontinuing a play in which Ravachol, the Parisian bomb-thrower, was made to appear detestable. Several persons were stabbed in going to and from the theatre.

Emperor William and the Czar have held a conference on German soil.

General Tchong-ki-Tong, once secretary of various Chinese legations in Europe, has been deposed from office and sentenced to imprisonment by the Chinese Emperor until he shall have paid heavy debts incurred in Paris.

The New Oriental Bank of London, with branches in nearly all parts of the world, has failed with about \$10,000,000 liabilities. Depositors will perhaps be paid in full.

President Carnot, now traveling through parts of rural France, has been received with much popular enthusiasm. There were marked expressions of friendship for Russia. Some of the higher clergy were cold toward the President.

Mr. Balfour gave notice in the House of Commons that the Irish Education bill and other measures had been abandoned, but that the dissolution of Parliament would probably not occur before the end of next week.

The Italian Chamber has voted a credit to the Government.

BOOK NOTICES.

Thomas Turner, of Baltimore, has published a little pamphlet, entitled "A Single Taxer's Catechism." It presents the moral side of the single tax in brief, clear fashion.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Nathan Cree, a single taxer, of Kansas City, Kansas, has written, and A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, have published, a volume of 194 pages, entitled "Direct Legislation by the People." Mr. Cree's book is a thoughtful and well-put plea for the adoption by the States and by the Federal Government of this country of Switzerland's referendum and popular initiative. Under the Swiss system the Federal Legislature is required to submit to popular vote upon demand on the part of a certain number of electors all laws and Federal decrees save such as are either of immediate urgency or of trifling public importance. This is the referendum. The initiative is a provision whereby upon petition from a certain number of electors the Federal Legislature is required to pass certain measures for submission to public vote.

Mr. Cree's volume is at once a historic review of pure democratic legislation and a thoughtful argument in favor of applying the system in this country. Those who have not given this subject attention will find the book highly illuminating, and those who at first sight will be inclined to reject Mr. Cree's suggestions will find that his arguments, if not at once convincing, are at least fitted to make the opponents of the system pause to reconsider their grounds of objection. The most hopeful chapter in Mr. Cree's book is that in which he suggests the possibility of instituting a Federal initiative and referendum without amendment to the Federal constitution. This chapter seems to us peculiarly pregnant, and it is to be hoped that its suggestion will bear fruit at least in public discussion.

It seems to us that historic study in the science of government must lead open-minded men of individualist bent to the conclusion that most reformers of the elective franchise have misapprehended the principle that should underlie such reform. For most of the time since the struggle in favor of manhood suffrage began the ideal of reformers has been the rule of majorities. Scarcely, however, had such a system been fairly tried, when there came a demand, which to some appeared reactionary, for safeguards in favor of minorities. It has been found that even rigid constitutions and the checks provided in double legislative chambers and executive vetoes have not been sufficient to protect minorities, and slowly it is beginning to dawn upon free peoples that not only the minority but the individual, who is a minority of one, is entitled to protection from the tyranny of majorities.

Mr. Cree and other friends of the referendum and initiative must note, too, that the very system that they advocate has been used again and again in this country for the invasion of natural rights. The strong drink question has been dealt with in many communities by means of the referendum, and men have been ruthlessly robbed of personal rights and property by the direct legislation of their fellow townsmen.

It seems plain enough that neither constitutional restrictions, nor the referendum can protect the individual from the tyranny of majorities until men have been taught that each man has a right to do as he will so long as the exercise of that right shall not infringe upon the equal right of any other man. The legislative denial of this principle is tyranny, whether at the hands of a single tyrant, a representative body, or a pure democracy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

—A. Vandyke writes from New York:

C. J. Buell's article on money is first-class, and I trust will be followed by another. I conceive the only practical use of actual money at the present time is to make it possible to divide in small parts the products of labor for purposes of exchange. That function of money which he designates as "terms of money," for reckoning debts and obligations extending over periods of years, contains the difficulties of the question. I trust Mr. Buell will give us something on this head.

The tariff question is plain enough. It is conceived in ignorance, kept alive by careless indifference and thoughtless provincialism on the part of many decent people, and by throwing dust in the eyes of the ignorant by downright lying and bribery and fraud on the part of beneficiaries and practical politicians, producing perjurers, monopolists, spies, informers, etc.; transferring the taxing power from the Government to the citizen, and resulting in minimizing trade and commerce, and the purchasing power of the laborer's wage. This stands out so plainly that, notwithstanding the exigencies and blindness of party politics, even the Republicans are compelled, by the rumbling of the rising storm of public opinion, to seek Webster's Dictionary for a word synonymous with free trade behind which to hide their cowardice and cover their retreat.

We single taxers want natural trade, based on the exercise on the part of each one of his God-given rights, to deprive him of which is robbery—no matter by what name you call it.

—George Stuart, of 1528 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Penn., writes, in reply to a note soliciting his subscription to THE STANDARD:

For many reasons, I do not see how I could ever adopt your views. The revolution and social disruption implied in the realization of them would be the greatest the world has ever known, and the continued realization of them would imply a radical change in human nature. The present conditions are simply the result of the play of evolutionary forces. Go back to the time when the population of the earth was sparse; then any man could have all the land and all the products of the land that he wanted. When population had become denser, who were found to be the possessors of the land and its products? The sagacious, the provident, the far-sighted, the strong, the thrifty, those most capable of forecasting the future, the inventive. And so it will always be.

Besides, our republic has passed the days of primitive purity and simplicity, and statesmen have given way to politicians, and the charm of office is not its honor, but its spoils. With all this, it seems to be an inherent vice in republics to push mediocrity and inferiority to the front and absolutely to refuse to be guided by great ability or great fitness. What one of our really great statesmen ever became President of the United States? Indeed, this evil seems to be deep-seated; for it was the prodigal son that was lionized, receiving the scarlet robe and the honor of a dinner party on the fatted calf; for he had wasted his father's substance in riotous living with harlots. The other son, against whom no reproach could be brought, was simply a goody-goody, fit only to play second fiddle.

We are under the influence of evolutionary forces, whereof your efforts

are also factors more or less potent, and therefore destined in a greater or less degree to give shape to the ever-changing evolution. Therefore, magnify your office. But my compass does not point in your direction.

It is evident that the great number of publications struggling for existence crowd each other and stand in one another's way, these will be as it has been with the possession of land: the survival of the fittest. I receive on an average about two requests per week to subscribe to this or that paper or magazine. I shall not be able to subscribe, and therefore please use your best judgment.

PERSONAL.

William Riddle, assessor of Atlantic City, whose application of the single tax to his taxing district is discussed in the department of "Object Lessons," is a native of Philadelphia and 32 years of age. His father, a manufacturer of mineral waters, was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and also of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company, and was generally regarded as a substantial business man and progressive citizen. The son was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and he first began to earn a living as private secretary to Henry Bentley, president of the Philadelphia Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. While doing this work, he was the commercial reporter for the Associated Press in Philadelphia. He resigned both posts to become assistant paymaster of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In 1878 he removed to Atlantic City, where he is now engaged in the real estate business as well as assessor of the city. He is recognized as a successful business man and substantial citizen. Mr. Riddle ran for the Legislature last year, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. Should he be renominated this autumn he will make the single tax the issue of his campaign.



William Nelson Blakeman, Jr., is president, and E. Clarence Hovey, a non-resident member of the Reform Club and World's Fair Commissioner for Massachusetts, is treasurer of the Gilbert A. Robertson Home, a charity of unique form. The home, now in its second year, is situated at Scarsdale, Westchester county, and is designed as a free hotel for poor families in New York. The widow of Paymaster Robertson, U. S. N., was struck with the misery of the tenement house region of New York, and with the fact that, while there were fresh air funds for babes and country weeks for children of a larger growth, there was no provision for parents. So she left nearly \$130,000 for the founding of a home to which families might be invited for summer vacations. The house is open from about the middle of May to the middle of September, and each family invited has the privilege of remaining two weeks. Every charity that deals with the poverty of New York has a double mission, its chosen one of ministering to those whom it may select and the entirely involuntary one of calling attention to the hopelessness of dealing with the problem of poverty through any system of alms giving. The charities, like the sanitary dwellings, cannot easily reach the lowest depths of poverty, and can do no more than bail a bucketful out of the great ocean.

"Bob" Johnson, one of the ablest editors of Benton county, Oregon, and owner of the liveliest county paper, the Times, is a free trader, and clips whole columns sometimes from THE STANDARD, always giving credit.

Mary Bowen Norton, wife of William E. Norton, a specially active single taxer of Monroe, Benton County, Oregon, is dead at the age of 33. Mrs. Norton was a native of Monroe, and there she received her early education. Her schooling was completed at the Portland Grammar School and the university at Eugene. She was distinctly and peculiarly an Oregonian. Mrs. Norton was of a decided literary bent. She wrote and published a novel of Oregon life and was the author of a small volume of poems, some of which were much quoted. She also wrote occasionally for the newspapers.

William Rogers, one of the Blaine workers of '84, but recently a persistently active single taxer of Brooklyn, sailed for England on the Teutonic last week. He expects to aid the English Radicals in the coming Parliamentary elections, especially in Bradford and its vicinity, but he will return to help elect a single tax congressman in one of the Brooklyn districts.

Poultney Bigelow, single taxer, traveler, newspaper correspondent, and schoolmate and friend of the Emperor of Germany, has been expelled from Russia, it is supposed because of strictures upon Russian administration in recent magazine and newspaper articles.

Congressman Jerry Simpson may be the nominee of the People's party for Governor of Kansas. The convention will meet at Wichita to-day.

Ex-Gov. J. Sterling Morton, a sound tariff reformer and the father of "Labor Day," is discussing the silver question in the World-Herald of Omaha.

HERE'S TO MR. JOHNSON AND HENRY GEORGE.

Kansas City Times.

Through the kindness of Congressman Tom Johnson the Times has received two copies of Henry George's work on free trade. Thanks are due to Mr. Johnson for valuable public documents. Mr. George was not in Congress, and it took six members to deliver his speech by proxy. It would take a hundred to get up a treatise of equal value, so here's to Tom Johnson and Henry George.

THE RUSH FOR LAND.

Northwestern Labor Union.

One of the favorite scoffs used by those satisfied people who oppose the efforts being made by the single taxers and other land reformers in endeavoring to open up natural opportunities to the free use of labor, is that there is plenty of idle land now that is free for anybody to take who wants to use it. But we notice in to-day's dispatches that two companies of United States soldiers have just been ordered from Fort Snelling to the Sisseton Indian reservation in Dakota to keep the people from rushing in too fast to take up the vacant lands. This does not look very much as if good farming lands were overly plenty and easy of access to the landless. And the same circumstance occurs everywhere that there is any new government land opened up to use within any reasonable distance from civilization. At Ok'ahoma, at Ashland, at Pierce, and dozens of other places the same mad rush of the people after land occurs.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is \$3.00 a year, payable in advance.

Standard Extension List for 1892.—To introduce THE STANDARD to new readers, the publisher will receive from persons not already subscribers' subscriptions for 1892 at \$1.00. This offer is not for one year, but for the period from date of receipt of subscription to the last issue of 1892.

Payment for The Standard.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

Expiration.—The date or number opposite your name on your paper shows the issue to which your subscription is paid. A change in date is an indication that money for renewal of subscription has been duly received.

New Subscriptions.—The receipt by a new subscriber of his paper is an acknowledgment of the receipt of his subscription at this office.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Communications.—All communications for publication should be addressed to Editor of THE STANDARD. Business letters should be invariably addressed to THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week.....	25
Extension " " ".....	19
Trial " " ".....	30

Total subscriptions for week ending June 13.....	83
Unexpired subscriptions.....	6,071
Sales, etc.....	500
On hand for future sales.....	150

Total circulation, issue of June 15.....	6,804
Less exchange and free list.....	316

TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION..... 6,488

For the purpose of enabling regular subscribers to see whether or not their respective States are sufficiently represented in the Extension List, we give the list by States. We make no comment; each subscriber may make his own. The list is as follows:

Alabama.....	8	Mississippi.....	4
Arkansas.....	12	Montana.....	14
California.....	68	Nebraska.....	35
Canada.....	138	New Hampshire.....	15
Colorado.....	46	New Jersey.....	144
Connecticut.....	74	New Mexico.....	16
Delaware.....	14	New York.....	484
District of Columbia.....	44	North Carolina.....	4
Foreign.....	8	North Dakota.....	2
Florida.....	10	Ohio.....	132
Georgia.....	11	Oklahoma Territory.....	2
Illinois.....	116	Oregon.....	87
Indiana.....	25	Pennsylvania.....	177
Indian Territory.....	1	Rhode Island.....	47
Iowa.....	132	South Dakota.....	15
Idaho.....	1	Texas.....	51
Kansas.....	40	Tennessee.....	27
Kentucky.....	17	Utah.....	8
Louisiana.....	18	Vermont.....	8
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	21
Massachusetts.....	168	West Virginia.....	9
Missouri.....	99	Wisconsin.....	22
Maine.....	44	Washington.....	56
Minnesota.....	153	Wyoming.....	3
Michigan.....	138		
Mexico.....	2	Total.....	2,779

Persons, not now subscribers, who receive this issue of THE STANDARD and wish to subscribe for the year 1892, for one dollar, may do so by forwarding the money to THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York City.

All such subscribers will receive in addition to the paper, his choice from all of Henry George's works in the best paper bound edition.

The paper will be sent for four weeks on trial to any address for ten cents.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE STANDARD

For June, July, and August, 1892.

½ INCH, 7 ADJ. LINES, 50c. EACH INSERTION.

1 INCH, 14 " " \$1.00 " "

Discounts for space to be consumed before September 1st, 1892: 3 inches, 10 per cent.; 6 inches, 20 per cent.; 10 inches or more, 30 per cent.

No concession from above rates. Don't ask it.

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 30c.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SOME SUMMER VEGETABLES.

ALICE CHITTENDEN.

Although celery and early cabbage may be found in city markets, still, as they come from the south, and are not indigenous to the soil at this season, they are to be classed with fall and winter vegetables.

Only those who have their own gardens, with successive plantings of the sweet little Early Minnesota, or the luscious Stowell's Evergreen ripening away in the fall, can speak with feeling on the subject. Such a garden it was once my good fortune to have. I can assure you I did not destroy the goods the gods had seen fit to give me by any carelessness in the matter of picking or cooking. My breakfast dish of corn was picked in the early morning, while the dew lay thick upon it. I picked it myself to be sure that each ear was just ripe for the table, and not over or under ripe.

With as great care as I had given to the selection of the ears, I stripped them of all but the inner row of husks; these I laid back, and after removing all the silk, replaced them and tied them in place with a bit of string, plunged them into a generous potful of salted boiling water and boiled them steadily from ten to twenty minutes, according to size, the mammoth Stowell's Evergreen sometimes requiring a moment or two longer. The husks were stripped off quickly, it was wrapped in a napkin (where I assure you it did not stay hidden) and sent to table.

Cooked in this way you have the dish to perfection. For those who refuse to eat corn from the cob in the good old-fashioned way, but must cut it off, serve a little melted butter, seasoned with pepper and salt in a very hot gravy-boat, as by the time they finish the tedious operation of cutting off the grains the corn will be too cold to melt butter.

The roasted ears of corn which I used to take to the village school in my lunch-basket, were cooked over a clear, charcoal fire in an open brazier, but by laying them on a gridiron over a clear coal fire, or on the grate of a hot oven, they can be cooked with equally good results. Husk the ears, rubbing them clean, brush over lightly with melted butter, seasoned with salt and pepper and turn the ears from time to time in order that they may brown evenly. When nicely browned serve hot with butter.

Corn that would make a poor dish if boiled, will sometimes be acceptable if stewed. Cut through the centre of each row with a sharp pointed knife, scrape the grains from the ear and put into a saucepan with very little water. This mode of cutting the grain from the ear gives you only the sweet, milky pulp. Stew for twenty minutes, add a tablespoonful of butter and as much flour wet smoothly with milk; season with salt and pepper, and after a minute add a half a pint of rich milk or cream.

The remains of a dish of stewed corn, if hashed with an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes and heated for a few minutes, adding a little more milk, will make a nice breakfast dish. Cold boiled corn and stewed tomatoes heated together are very nice, and furnish a satisfactory way of disposing of the remnants. Corn cut from the cob and stewed with tomatoes is a favorite dish in some portions of the South.

Green corn pudding is made with six large ears grated from the cob with a coarse grater, six eggs well beaten, three cups of milk, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Another recipe, much cheaper and almost equally delicious, requires the grains from three large ears of corn; split each row through the middle, and push out the pulp with the back of a knife; add three pints of milk, two beaten eggs and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Bake as before. A larger proportion of corn makes it better, to my taste. This latter is sometimes served as a dessert when the pepper is omitted and half a cup of sugar added.

I give below the three most famous recipes for corn fritters: The caterer of a celebrated New York club puts two raw eggs in a large mixing bowl, adds three large tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, adds salt, pepper, and a gill of milk, and mixes all smooth; adds a pint of pulped corn and mixes again. Fry this mixture by dropping from the point of a dessert spoon into the boiling fat.

Miss Corson uses a pint of grated corn, a gill of milk, the yolks of two eggs dropped in without beating, salt, pepper and about half a cup of flour; lastly, the whites, whipped to a stiff froth, are stirred in. These may be fried as fritters, or like griddle cakes, if desired, with just enough fat to keep them from burning.

Simplest of all is this: Grate or pulp six ears of corn; add one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of flour and salt and fry as fritters.

We must not dismiss this subject without a word on our national dish of succotash. Cook the green beans (using white wax or French green beans or a mixture of the two), as described in THE STANDARD of June 1st; twenty minutes before they are done add an equal quantity of pulped corn, and half as many small, young, tender Dresher's Improved Lima beans. If the latter are not above suspicion as regards age, give them half an hour or more to cook.

Cucumbers may be stewed, fried and stuffed. For the former, peel and cut into quarters lengthwise, dredge with flour and season with salt and pepper; then fry lightly in butter, which must be very hot before they are laid in. Lift into a saucepan, add a gill of good gravy and stew slowly until tender. Thicken with a very little flour, add a dish of lemon juice or vinegar and a very little sugar. An equal number of button onions are nice stewed with the quarters of cucumbers.

For frying, cucumbers must be sliced half an inch thick, dredged with flour, seasoned with salt and pepper and fried in a little butter.

To stuff, peel three large cucumbers, and with a sharp knife cut out a neat place from the side. Remove the seeds with a small spoon, and fill the cavity with a nice forcemeat. Replace the piece, and tie securely with white twine. Line the bottom of a saucepan with thin slices of bacon and veal, lay on the cucumbers, then another layer of bacon and veal, and three each of new carrots, Bermuda onions and small new turnips; cover with stock or water and simmer until all are tender. Dish the meat and vegetables, thicken the gravy and pour it around them. They are to be seasoned during the cooking, when about half done, with salt and pepper.

Another way is to cut them in halves, take out the seeds, fill with forcemeat, made of equal parts of bread crumbs and marrow well seasoned; tie the two halves together, lay on a baking dish, cover with good gravy and bake until tender.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOVERS.

Walt Whitman.

When I peruse the conquer'd fame of heroes, and the victories of mighty generals, I do not envy the generals, Nor the President in his Presidency, nor the rich in his great house; But when I hear of the brotherhood of lovers, how it was with them,

How through life, through dangers, odium, unchanging, long and long,

Through youth, and through middle and old age, how unfalteringly, how affectionate and faithful they were,

Then I am pensive—I hastily walk away, fill'd with the bitterest envy.

PARAGRAPHS.

First Rector: "Is your congregation going to raise your salary this coming year?" Second Rector: "Well, I don't know; they haven't finished raising my last year's salary yet."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Cottager: "I ordered two dozen eggs yesterday, Mr. Crackers, and paid for them, and you only sent twenty." Mr. Crackers: "Wa-al, you see, four of 'em was bad, an' I knowed you wouldn't keer for 'em."—Puck.

It is hard for the world to believe that the sinner who rides in a carriage is made out of the same kind of clay as the one who begs.—Ram's Horn.

A Chicago Verb.—Charley Bleecker: "By Jove! She's a stunner." Jack Lakefront: "Great, isn't she?" Charley Bleecker: "Unmarried?" Jack Lakefront: "Twice, I believe."—Puck.

"Woman feels where man thinks." Yee, and that's what makes the man prematurely bald.—Richmond Recorder.

MONMOU.

Translated from Tourgineff by J. D. Kay.

[Continued from last issue.]—Strolling near the window, looking out upon the gardens, she had caught sight of Monmou, who was delicately discussing a bone, just below her.

"What dog is that?" she asked.

"He belongs to Guérassime."

"What a beautiful dog!" cried the lady. "Why have I never seen it before? Go and fetch it to me instantly, Stephen," she called to a footman; "go bring me that dog."

Stephen most reluctantly repaired to the garden and tried to seize Monmou, who eluded his grasp and fled to his master.

Guérassime, who was engaged in emptying the great water buff, lifting the cask as if it had been a toy drum, smiled grimly as he watched the footman's futile attempts. Stephen managed by signs to make him understand that his mistress wished to see Monmou, and Guérassime, with a sinking heart, placed his treasure in Stephen's arms and saw him carried into the drawing room and placed at his mistress' feet. She tried to make friends with him, but he was so terrified that he tried to escape and hid himself in a corner.

"Monmou, Monmou, come here, come to your mistress," said the lady; "come to me, little one."

"Come, Monmou, come!" cried all the ladies in chorus.

But Monmou declined to stir.

"Bring some food. What a stupid little animal it is. Why should he be afraid of me?" said the lady angrily.

"It is his bad training," answered the chorus. Some food was brought and offered to Monmou, who declined even to smell at it and who continued to tremble in his corner.

"Little fool," said the lady, approaching the dog. She attempted to pat his head, at which he growled and showed his teeth.

The lady drew back her hand.

"Take the horrid beast away," she exclaimed, her face clouding over with anger, and flinging herself from the room she went to her own chamber. When her ladies would have followed she waved them back.

"What do you want?" she cried, "I did not order you to follow me," and she slammed the door in their faces. Stephen took poor Monmou and threw him out into the court-yard. Over the whole house brooded a portentous silence. The old lady lay on a couch in her darkened room, a prey to the sombrest melancholy. Until night she lay thus, refusing to eat or speak. She would not even consult the cards. No one could satisfy her. Everything was wrong. The cologne water was not genuine, the pillow case smelled of soap. Her maids and ladies were kept in a state of anxiety and sleeplessness the entire night. Early the next morning she sent for Gabriel.

"What dog was that that barked all night and kept me from sleeping?"

"A dog," stammered Gabriel. "What dog? Perhaps it may have been Guérassime's."

"I do not care whose dog it is; it kept me from closing my eyes all night. Why should there be so many dogs about the place? Have we not a watchdog?"

"Yes, my lady, old Voltchok."

"Why should there be another then? It is simply extravagance. I shall have to get another steward who will attend to things better. Why should this porter have a dog? Who gave him permission to have one? Yesterday, on looking out of the window, I saw the filthy creature among my roses, gnawing at some abomination under my very eyes. See that this dog is got rid of and at once. Do you understand?"

"My lady shall be obeyed."

On leaving his mistress, Gabriel found Stephen, the footman, taking a nap on one of the benches of the antechamber. He roused him and whispered some instructions in his ear, that caused Stephen to spring up, wide awake in an instant.

At this moment Guérassime appeared on the scene carrying a great armful of wood and with Monmou in close attendance. As usual, the intelligent little animal remained outside the door awaiting his master's return. This was the opportunity on which Stephen counted. He pounced on the poor dog, like a vulture on his prey, and pressing him close to his breast, to

stifle his cries, he flew down the stairs and into a cab that was waiting for him and ordered himself driven to the market. There he sold Monmou for half a rouble, impressing upon his new owner the fact that he must tie the dog up securely for a week. Then he returned to his cab which he dismissed several blocks from the house, returned by a circuitous route, and avoiding the courtyard, lest he should meet Guérassime, he entered the house by the private staircase.

He need not have taken these precautions. Guérassime was not in the courtyard. When he came out of the house, he found for the first time no Monmou awaiting him. Much alarmed, he began to search for him, in his room, in the stables and in the street—Monmou was nowhere to be seen. He asked as well as he could of the other servants if any of them had seen the dog. Some who really did not know about the plot, sympathized with him and aided him in his search; others, who were better informed, laughed grimly and held their peace. Guérassime left the house and did not return until nightfall. His drawn face and worn-out look indicated that he had traversed the whole city on his fruitless errand. He gazed wistfully up at the windows of his mistress's apartments, looked up and down the terrace, where a crowd of the servants were assembled, called—

"Monmou, Monmou," but all in vain. Then he strode away, every one gazing at him, but no one daring to laugh or to utter a single word. The stable boy, who had once before spied upon him, reported the next morning that the poor fellow had wept and moaned the whole night. The next day he did not appear among them and his work was done by one of the under coachmen. The gracious lady meanwhile sent for Gabriel and asked if her orders had been carried out, and seemed much pleased when he replied in the affirmative. The following day Guérassime did his work as usual, but he seemed a prey to the deepest melancholy. His face, always expressionless, seemed now turned to stone. When night came, worn out with grief, he climbed into the haymow, and throwing himself down on the hay, fell into an uneasy slumber. He became suddenly conscious that something was pulling at his coat. His heart stopped beating; he dared not open his eyes. The pulling continued, and sitting up he looked about him. There was Monmou, a bit of broken rope hanging from his neck. With a cry of rapture Guérassime snatched his little friend up in his arms and pressed him against his heart, Monmou the while showering kisses on his master's cheeks and eyes and beard. The first burst of happiness over Guérassime reflected that he must be cautious. It had dawned upon him that Monmou had not left him voluntarily, but had been taken from him by his mistress's orders, as he had been made to understand by his fellow servants that the noble lady had a grudge against the dog. He stole softly down from the haymow and locked himself into his room. He made up his mind that he must conceal from every one the fact that Monmou had returned, and he resolved to keep him locked up all day and only take him out at night. He petted him, fed him, and then made him comfortable in his own bed. Then taking an old coat, he fastened up the opening in the door that he had made especially for Monmou, and at day-break went out to his work as if nothing had happened. He even affected the same air of sadness that he had worn the day before. It did not occur to the poor fellow that Monmou would be sure to betray his presence by barking. Very soon, in fact, all the servants knew that Monmou had returned, but whether from pity or from fear, no one informed against him. Even Gabriel determined to trust to luck that his mistress should not find it out. That day Guérassime put his whole heart into his work. He cleaned the court-yard, weeded the gardens, and even pulled up the pickets of the fence and replaced them firmly. His mistress noticed and praised his zeal.

He would from time to time make flying visits to his adored prisoner, and he looked forward to the evening that he might be at liberty to devote his time to him. At early dawn, when every one was asleep, he would take Monmou out into the courtyard for a little air and exercise. One night, just as he was about to re-enter the house, a sudden noise in the street outside

attracted the sharp ears of Monmou. He rushed to the gate and, putting back his head, gave vent to a series of long and piercing howls. A drunken tramp had fallen down just outside the gate.

As ill-luck would have it, that very night the old lady had had one of her dreadful attacks of "nerves," generally caused by over eating, and had only just succeeded in falling into a light slumber. The howls of the dog awoke her suddenly, her heart throbbing to suffocation. "Help! help!" she cried. Her women came crowding about her.

"Oh, I shall die!" she cried, wringing her hands. "It is that dog, that horrible dog. Where is the doctor? Send for the doctor. You all want me to die. Oh, the horrid beast!" and she sank back on the pillow as if already dead.

The doctor, whose principal merit was that he dressed well, and knew how to feel his rich patient's pulse in a delicate and tender manner, spent fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and amused himself the rest of the time, occasionally giving her an innocent cordial, just to quiet her nerves and to seem to do something to earn his salary. He came quickly to her bedside and proceeded to burn some feathers under her august nose to restore her to consciousness, and as soon as she opened her eyes he administered the customary remedy. As soon as she had swallowed the cordial she began to rail against Monmou, Gabriel and her luckless fate generally. "Poor old woman that I am," she wailed. "Every one forsakes me, no one cares for me. They want me to die, they are trying to kill me." At this moment Monmou howled again and Guérassime tried vainly to get him away from the gate.

"There it is. There it is again," cried the widow, her eyes rolling in her head. The doctor whispered something to one of the maids, who ran to the antechamber and called Stephen, who went and awoke Gabriel, who aroused all the other servants. Guérassime saw lights shining in all the windows and figures moving about, and feeling a presentiment of evil for Monmou, caught him up in his arms and locked himself up in his room.

A few minutes later five men were hammering at his door, trying to batter it down. Finding all efforts useless, Gabriel dismissed the men and sent a reassuring message to his lady, to the effect that she might now slumber in peace, as he would on the morrow take certain measures for getting rid of the wretched beast, and this time he would guarantee that he never returned. After several more doses of the sleeping draught, the lady sank into a peaceful sleep, but Guérassime spent the rest of the night with Monmou's face pressed tightly against his breast, fearful that he might again be tempted to give vent to his feelings by barking. [Continued in next issue.]

PUNCTUALITY.

Harper's Bazar.

Women are stigmatized as the greatest sinners against punctuality—an accusation so unjust that it must be met with the scornful silence which it deserves. A beautiful legend is frequently alluded to in this connection, as showing how the unpunctual habits of one woman led her husband to utilize the fragments of time, which would otherwise have been wasted, in the composition of a learned and valuable treatise. That poor, much-maligned woman did perhaps fail sometimes in her wifely duty to be at the head of her table at the exact hour of dinner. But when she happened to be on time, and found that her lord and master was engaged, and was further pluming himself on taking advantage of her tardiness, she made a point of giving him daily those precious moments. For her husband's gratification she became punctually late, and thus, with the self-effacement of her sex, allowed herself to go down to later ages as a warning example.

ANTITHESIS.

London Standard.

One of the smartest of the celebrated Bishop Bloomfield's bon-mots was made during his last illness. He had inquired what had been the subjects of his two archdeacons' charges, and was told that one was on the art of making sermons and the other on church-yards. "Oh, I see," said the dying Bishop, "composition and decomposition."

THE GOLD-BUG.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

What ho! what ho! this fellow is dancing mad
He hath been bitten by the Tarantula.
—ALL IN THE WRONG.

[Continued from last issue.] There was something in the tone of this note which gave me great uneasiness. Its whole style differed materially from that of Legrand. What could he be dreaming of? What new crotchet possessed his excitable brain? What "business of the highest importance" could he possibly have to transact? Jupiter's account of him boded no good. I dreaded lest the continued pressure of misfortune had, at length, fairly unsettled the reason of my friend. Without a moment's hesitation, therefore, I prepared to accompany the negro.

Upon reaching the wharf, I noticed a scythe and three spades, all apparently new, lying in the bottom of the boat in which we were to embark.

"What is the meaning of all this, Jup?" I inquired.

"Him syfe, massa, and spade."

"Very true; but what are they doing here?"

"Him de syfe and de spade what Massa Will sis' pon my buying for him in de town, and de debblis own lot of money I had to gib for em."

"But what in the name of all that is mysterious is your 'Massa Will' going to do with scythes and spades?"

"Dat's more dan I know, and debbil take me if I don't blieve 'tis more dan he know, too. But it's all cum ob de bug."

Finding that no satisfaction was to be obtained of Jupiter, whose whole intellect seemed to be absorbed by "de bug," I now stepped into the boat and made sail. With a fair and strong breeze we soon ran into the little cove to the northward of Fort Moultrie, and a walk of some two miles brought us to the hut. It was about three in the afternoon when we arrived. Legrand had been waiting us in eager expectation. He grasped my hand with a nervous empressment which alarmed me and strengthened the suspicions already entertained. His countenance was pale even to ghastliness, and his deep set eyes glared with unnatural lustre. After some inquiries respecting his health, I asked him, not knowing what better to say, if he had yet obtained the scarabæus from Lieutenant G—.

"Oh, yes," he replied, coloring violently, "I got it from him the next morning. Nothing could tempt me to part with that scarabæus. Do you know that Jupiter is quite right about it?"

"In what way?" I asked, with a sad foreboding at heart.

"In supposing it to be a bug of real gold." He said this with an air of profound seriousness, and I felt inexpressibly shocked.

"This bug is to make my fortune," he continued, with a triumphant smile, "to reinstate me in my family possessions. Is it any wonder, then, that I prize it? Since Fortune has thought fit to bestow it upon me, I have only to use it properly and I shall arrive at the gold of which it is the index. Jupiter, bring me that scarabæus!"

"What! de bug, massa? I'd rudder not go fer trubble dat bug—you must git him for your own self." Hereupon Legrand arose, with a grave and stately air, and brought me the beetle from a glass case in which it was inclosed. It was a beautiful scarabæus, and, at that time, unknown to naturalists—of course a great prize in a scientific point of view. There were two round, black spots near one extremity of the back, and a long one near the other. The scales were exceedingly hard and glossy, with all the appearance of burnished gold. The weight of the insect was very remarkable, and, taking all things into consideration, I could hardly blame Jupiter for his opinion respecting it; but what to make of Legrand's concordance with that opinion, I could not, for the life of me, tell.

"I sent for you," said he, in a grandiloquent tone, when I had completed my examination of the beetle, "I sent for you that I might have your counsel and assistance in furthering the views of Fate and of the bug——"

"My dear Legrand," I cried, interrupting him, "you are certainly unwell, and had better use some little precautions. You shall go to bed, and I will remain with you a few days, until you get over this. You are feverish and——"

"Feel my pulse," said he.

I felt it, and to say the truth, found not the slightest indication of fever.

"But you may be ill and yet have no fever. Allow me this once to prescribe for you. In the first place, go to bed. In the next—"

"You are mistaken," he interposed, "I am as well as I can expect to be under the excitement which I suffer. If you really wish me well you will relieve this excitement."

"And how is this to be done?"

"Very easily. Jupiter and myself are going upon an expedition into the hills, upon the main land; in this expedition we shall need the aid of some person in whom we can confide. You are the only one we can trust. Whether we succeed or fail, the excitement which you now perceive in me will be equally allayed."

"I am anxious to oblige you in any way," I replied; "but do you mean to say that this infernal bottle has any connection with your expedition into the hills?"

"It has."

"Then, Legrand, I can become a party to no such absurd proceeding."

"I am sorry—very sorry—for we shall have to try it by ourselves."

"Try it by yourselves. The man is surely mad—but stay—how long do you propose to be absent?"

"Probably all night. We shall start immediately, and be back, at all events, by sunrise."

"And will you promise me, upon your honor, that when this freak of yours is over, and the bug business (good God!) settled to your satisfaction, you will then return home and follow my advice implicitly as that of your physician?"

"Yes, I promise; and now let us be off, for we have no time to lose."

With a heavy heart I accompanied my friend. We started about 4 o'clock—Legrand, Jupiter, the dog and myself. Jupiter had with him the scythe and spades—the whole of which he insisted upon carrying—more through fear, it seemed to me, of trusting either of the implements within reach of his master, than from any excess of industry or complaisance. His demeanor was dogged in the extreme, and "dat deuced bug" were the sole words which escaped his lips during the journey. For my own part, I had charge of a couple of dark-lanterns, while Legrand contented himself with the scarabeus, which he carried attached to the end of a bit of whip-cord, twirling it to and fro, with the air of a conjurer, as he went. When I observed this last plain evidence of my friend's aberration of mind, I could scarcely refrain from tears. I thought it best, however, to humor his fancy, at least for the present, or until I could adopt some more energetic measures with a chance of success. In the meantime I endeavored, but all in vain, to sound him in regard to the object of the expedition. Having succeeded in inducing me to accompany him, he seemed unwilling to hold conversation upon any topic of minor importance, and to all my questions vouchsafed no other reply than "We shall see!"

We crossed the creek at the head of the island by means of a skiff, an', ascending the high grounds on the shore of the main land proceeded in a northwesterly direction, through a tract of country excessively wild and desolate, where no trace of a human footstep was to be seen. Legrand led the way with decision; pausing only for an instant, here and there, to consult what appeared to be certain landmarks of his own contrivance upon a former occasion.

In this manner we journeyed for about two hours, and the sun was just setting when we entered a region infinitely more dreary than any yet seen. It was a species of table land, near the summit of an almost inaccessible hill, densely wooded from base to pinnacle, and interspersed with huge crags that appeared to lie loosely upon the soil, and in many cases were prevented from precipitating themselves into the valleys below merely by the support of the trees against which they reclined. Deep ravines, in various directions, gave an air of still sterner solemnity to the scene.

The natural platform to which we had clambered was thickly overgrown with brambles, through which we soon discovered that it would have been impossible to force our way but for the scythe, and Jupiter, by direction of his master, proceeded to clear for us a path to the foot of an enormously tall tulip tree, which stood, with some

eight or ten oaks, upon the level, and far surpassed them all, and all other trees which I had then ever seen, in the beauty of its foliage and form, in the wide spread of its branches, and in the general majesty of its appearance. When we reached this tree Legrand turned to Jupiter, and asked him if he thought he could climb it. The old man seemed a little staggered by the question, and for some moments made no reply. At length he approached the huge trunk, walked slowly around it, and examined it with minute attention. When he had completed his scrutiny he merely said:

"Yes, massa, Jup climb any tree he obber see in he life."

"Then up with you as soon as possible, for it will soon be too dark to see what we are about."

"How far mus go up, massa?" inquired Jupiter.

"Get up the main trunk, first, and then I will tell you which way to go—and here—stop! take this beetle with you."

"De bug, Massa Will!—de goole bug!" cried the negro, drawing back in dismay—"what for must tote de bug way up de tree?—d—n if I do!"

"If you are afraid, Jup, a great big negro like you, to take hold of a harm less little dead beetle, why you can carry it up by this string—but, if you do not take it up with you in some way, I shall be under the necessity of breaking your head with this shovel."

"What de matter now, massa?" said Jup, evidently shamed into compliance; "always want for to raise fuss wid old nigger. Was only funnin' any how. Me feared de bug! what I keef for the bug?" Here he took cautiously hold of the extreme end of the string, and, maintaining the insect as far from his person as circumstances would permit, prepared to ascend the tree.

In youth, the tulip tree, or Liriodendron Tulipifera, the most magnificent of American foresters, has a trunk peculiarly smooth, and often rises to a great height without lateral branches; but, in its riper age, the bark becomes gnarled and uneven, while many short limbs make their appearance on the stem. Thus, the difficulty of ascension in the present case lay more in semblance than in reality. Embracing the huge cylinder as closely as possible with his arms and knees, seizing with his hands some projections, and resting his naked toes upon others, Jupiter, after one or two narrow escapes from falling, at length wriggled himself into the first great fork, and seemed to consider the whole business as virtually accomplished. The risk of the achievement was, in fact, now over, although the climber was some sixty or seventy feet from the ground.

"Which way mus go now, Massa Will?" he asked.

"Keep up the largest branch—the one on this side," said Legrand. The negro obeyed him promptly, and apparently with but little trouble; ascending higher and higher, until no glimpse of his squat figure could be obtained through the dense foliage which enveloped it. Presently his voice was heard in a sort of halloo.

"How much fudder is got for go?"

"How high up are you?" asked Legrand.

"Ebber so fur," replied the negro; "can see the sky fru de top ob de tree."

"Never mind the sky, but attend to what I say. Look down the trunk and count the limbs below you on this side. How many limbs have you passed?"

"One, two, tree, four, fibe—I done pass fibe big limb, massa, pon dis side."

"Then go one limb higher."

In a few minutes the voice was heard again, announcing that the seventh limb was attained.

"Now, Jup," cried Legrand, evidently much excited, "I want you to work your way out upon that limb as far as you can. If you see anything strange, let me know."—[Continued in next issue.]

NEARING HOME.

London Standard.

"Once," writes Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, "I was in a Cornish mine, some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth. Crawling down a ladder and feeling that the temperature was every moment getting warmer, I said to a miner who was accompanying me: 'It is getting very hot down here. How far do you think it is to the infernal regions?' 'I don't know exactly,' he replied, 'but if you let go you will be there in two minutes.'"

THE OUTCAST WOMAN.

Walt Whitman.

Not till the sun excludes you, do I exclude you.

Not till the waters refuse to glisten for you and the leaves to rustle for you, do my words refuse to glisten and rustle for you.

TRAINING THE MEMORY.

Harper's Young People.

A splendid way to improve the memory is to begin by treating it as if it were another person, and then charging it, upon penalty of a severe upbraiding, to keep until wanted the information, fact, date, name or whatever is to be remembered. By this course, you unconsciously do two things—you sort out things worth while to know and you impress them upon the memory in such a way as to cause it to grasp and keep them. The latter is a most important thing to do. Half of one's forgetfulness comes from failure to properly grasp what it is that you are to remember.

"I am glad to see you coming to church again regularly," remarked Dr. Choker. "Yes, I had to," replied McWatty; "the sinner who lives next door to me has got to practicing on the cornet on Sunday morning, and I can't get a wink of sleep if I stay at home."—Epoch.

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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local

and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
 2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
 3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
 4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
 5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production as such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.
- With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

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